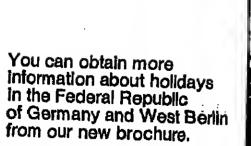
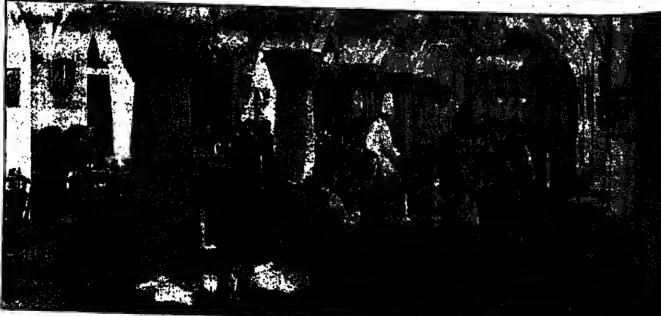
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 8 May 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 786 - By air

C 20725 C

Views differ on West's tactics for Belgrade Conference

bout two dozen people - MPs, am-A bassadors, senior civil servants, Journalists and scientists - met recently round the octagonal table at the Aspea Institute in Schwanenwerder, West Berlin. This select group of Europeans and Americans were gathered together to clarlfy objectives and opportunities, tactics and strategy to the adopted at the Belgrade follow-up conference to review progress on the Helsinki agreement.

This second meeting of the 35 nations which signed the Final Act at Helsinki two years ago will begin on 15 June in Belgrade, starting with a prelinilnary gathering at sub-ambassador level to decide on topics and the agenda,

The ambassadors will presumably meet same time in October, after the

cry from its predecessor. It will, after all, serve an entirely different purpose. At Helslnki and Geneva negotiations were aimed at agreement between countries with different social systems on certain principles and standards of behaviour.

The Helslnkl accords were, it was agreed, to be based on a general consensus, meaning that each and every one of the 35 participants could in theory impose a vcto. At all events it was nearly two years before agreement was reached.

ence has only one objective, to check the extent to which the two sides have stood by their Helsinki commitments.

Unlike Helinski the Belgrade confer-

Everyone will come briefed with a ca-

IN THIS ISSUE

POLITICS Struggta for Schmidt and Kohl

Baader-Malnhof tarrorism trial makes tagal history

to control thair partlas

HANOVER FAIR invastment climata shows a

talogue of recommendations and omissions, and were it not for the summer recess the marathon debates would probably continue for months.

In the West agreement has yet to be reached on many points. No decision has so far been sken on whether countries will ay their pleces individually or whether some at least will submit a joint summary of their views and assessments.

"Just the sort of occasion for a holierthan-thou approach," a British participant at the Berlin seminar commented. He no doubt had the Biblical mejaphor of the splinter in someone else's eye in mind. A Federal Republic veteran of the Ganeva CSCE talks agreed. "It is all a high-wire act," ha said. "You have to try to exploit every opportunity without

it has had enough. Were that to happen, no one would benefit."

All the US participants and a number of the British subscribed to an altogether different viewpoint. Evidently encouraged by Mr Carter's new morality, about which they enthused, they were all for letting rip at the Belgrade conference table. There was a lengthy discussion on human rights, all concerned agreeing that their maximum implementation in East and West is highly desirable and of the greatest impartance. Views differed solely as to how this objective might best be achieved.

Advacates of President Charter's pallcy on human rights felt that Washington had for too long appeared indifferent. For fear of upsetling the Soviet Union the United States had stomached repealed violations of human rights.

Now, they argued, is the time to make human rights the linehpin of forcign policy. This, Indeed, is exactly what the American people expects.

If you did not share this opinion you were left with the Impression that the Carter administration's new morality is mainly intended to unite US opinion.

"Unlike secret diplomacy," the legal adviser to a US senator nated, "open diplomacy generales backing from public

Yet if human rights are to be given priority, surely what matters is the degree of success from the viewpoint of the individual,

Viewed in this light the Carter administration's human righta policy has so far had mainly negative repercussions, with members of the general public being arrested, harassed and having their

In the post-Helainkl detente years 1975 and 1976, on the other hand, 11,000 people were allowed to leave the GDR to join members of their family in

facts which are aiready being forgotten in many cases. One

made at the octagonal table was the evipolitical ambition can be given pseudosatisfaction. A verbal ces can be more impressive than auccess not given red-letter treatment. There was lengthy, hair-splitting argument, for instance, about the definition of non-intervention. Can radio transmissions using directional aerials be deemed intervention? Does the use of to impede reception Bonn visit jamming equipment

Or, for that matter, arms deliverles of what

Or, to take another example, is there a link between various sectors of negotiation, between Salt and human rights, for

President Carter says there is no linkage and US participanta at the Aspen seminar agreed with him to a man. The various talks are entirely independent of

Yet if this really were the case or, indeed, the Russians thought it were, the Soviet Union could aimply opt out of the Belgrade conference and insist that



of these transmis- Sanagal's President Léopoid Sédar Sanghor baing walcomed by slons constilute in- President Walter Schael in Bonn on 2 May. President Sanghor tervention? Is armsaid who was on a fiva-day State visit to this country also had from one country to political talks with Chancaltor Halmut Schmidt and Foreign anather Intervention? Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (Photo: doa)

there must be no repercussions on the

If the claim that there is no linkage were objectively accurate there would be

no point in a number of concepts such as the quid pro quo which have done such sterling service over the centuries - nor yet in the platitude that in one way or another everything is connealed with everything etse.
Social and Christian Democratic

members of the Bonn Bundestag who attended the Berlin seminar were quick to intersperse each other's remarks with sub-acid catcalls. This ill will was no daubt attributable to the full-acale Bundestag debate on human rights that had been held not long beforehand.

The Christian Democrats had called on the government to aubmit to the Belgrade conference an exhaustive documentation covering every conceivable aspect of human rights and constituting a monumental indictment.

The Federal government, Christlan Democratie speakers told the Bundestag. is duty bound "to intervene with all its might in each and every case."

The Social Democrats recalled that two years previously the Christian Democrata had called on he government not to sign the Final Act of the Helsinkl accords. Basket Three, the Opposition had claimed, was mere windowdressing.

on The Bonn coalition of Social and Free Democrats countered that the Christian Deniocrats' latest proposal was no doubt also based on an erroneous assessment of the situation, with a sign of the situation

"If you want to reduce infringements at its mit in Continued on page 2



(Carloon: Horst Haitzinger/Nobelspailer)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

West must compromise in its talks with the developing nations

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Implicated Allgemeine

he North-South talka in Parls were to have been concluded laal December but had to be adjourned because of Irreconcilabla diffarencea of viewpoint. They are now to culminate in late May or aarly June in a three-day maeting

In the meantime expert comissiona set up to consider energy, commodities, development and finance still have a heavy workload to get through.

Consensus rentalns a dislant prospect and the taiks may yet break down. Foreign Minister Hans-Dielrich Genscher may say a constructive dialogue has begun belween the two sides following an initial stage of confrontation, but this assessment is a lillie premalure.

Countries associated with the Paris talks had mainly hoped for an improvement in North-South relationa becausa they were to be held behind closed doors with a limited number of partici-

Speakers mighl, it was hoped, dispense with the demagogic tirades that are the atock in trade of international conferences and so poison the almosphere at, say, the UN General Assembly.

These liopes have only partially been

There may have been a formal improvement at the tolks, but on the issues at stake not much has changed at the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, as the talks are officially

The developing countries state their case, demanding the earth, and the industriatised countries generally ahake their heads. Strice delegates mostly represent aeverat countries or groups of countries their leeway is, moreover,

Petroleum exporting countries are bound by Opec resolutions. Representatives of the developing countries are bound by resolutions of the Group of 77. The Nine have egreed on a joint approach at a meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Onty the United States is reatly in a position to atale its own case, so that leaves scant leeway for flexibility.

Now, we are given to understand, a major breakthrough is to be made at the London economic aummit of the major industrialised nations of the West.

Yet the North-South talks will be only one of many items on the London agenda, and the judustrialised countries have yet to agrea evan among themscives on a joint approach.

Some tend to feal that the Parls talks ought primarily to be regarded nomic terma. Others maintain that politicat decisiona are called for first and foremost, with economic considerations piaying accord fiddle.

Everyone is now tensety wailing to see how President Carter proposes to deal with the situation. From campaign speeches he is known to allach considerable importance to North-South tics.

Bul Mr Carlor's first hundred days in office have elready provided proof, if proof were needed, that the Presidenl is non-aligned community.

prepared if need be lo jeltison campaign promises.

The topics on the Paris agenda are in any case so important, so complex and possibly so far-reaching in their repercussions that it would prabably be bad policy to try to sever the Gordian knot."

On the other hand it would be unwise, not to say dangerous, to keep the developing countries waiting for too long. Many of them already harbour suspicions that the purpose of the entire exercise is merely to fob them off until some juncture in the dim and distant

In the long run the West cannot just say "no" to each and every proposal the developing countries put forward. It cannot reject proposala and demands without aubmitting proposals of its own.

The developing countries rightly ask what the Industrialised countries themselves hava in mind. What concessions are they prepared to make? How far are they prepared to go? Sooner or later an answer must be forthcoming

tt is nol, by any stretch of the imagination, merely a matter of money, which is usually reinvested in the donor countries if it happens to take the form of capital assialance.

Free trade is no less important. Western markets must be opened up lo Third World products.

At the same time the developing countries realise that they cannot afford to kill the goose on which they will have to rely for some time to come to lay the golden eggs.

They also appreciate that the gap be-

tween the poor and the nich countries cannot be eliminated overnight. They nonellieless feel that the time has come to ensure that the gap does not grow

Industrialised countries may feel that the developing nalions could well step up their own efforts or, for that matter, redirect them. But they too realise that the developing world cannot bridge the gap under its own steam."

In its own interest the West is going to need a few bright ideas. It would be deluding itself to believe that it can steer clear of conflicts that arise (or already have arison) from the permanent, crass juxtaposition of affluence and e life of hixury on the one hand and unmitigated poverty on the other.

in a world which is growing smaller day by day conflicts of this kind cannot be contained. Palestinian and other terrorista have demonstrated the options that are available for purposes of blackmail and harassmanl.

Were North and South to fail to come to lerns it would only be a matter of time before terrorist melhods were resorted to in the international atruggle for a fair alice of the cake.

The Paris talks represent an opportunity of directing this slruggle into peaceful channels. Until such time as relalions between industrialised and developing countries are much more relaxed than at present the prospects of a greafor degree of international economic and political cooperation will remain daunt-Klaus Natorp

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeltung für Deuischland, 2 May 1977)

Views differ on Belgrade tactics

Continued from page 1

of human rights the last thing you and to do ts to launch e full-scala alled such as the documentation proposition The countries subjected to atlack a when all is said and done, sure lo min the compliment."

When the Socialist International me in Amslerdam to discuss post-Heisigh East-West relations, and the important to be atlached to human rights at the Belgrade conference table there was it another version of this same debate

Some counselled valour, others dies tion, Willy Brandl warned the sixty tegates of Social Democratic and Lin parties, not to jeopardise the schime ments of detente in the name of home rights. Ha was promptly accused of a ching greater importance to delente in to human rights.

This surrealist debate will double be part of the political landscape to soma time to come, and arguments il be edvanced fast and funously ma though everyone knows that there is nothing to them.

In e period of tension no progress ever going to be made on human right Thus delente is a sine qua non of more liberal outlook and greater regi for human rights. So you cannot be a the one and against the other.

If you are in favour of human right you must automatically approva of de tante, while if delente is your first concem you will appreciate that the relaxtion of tension led to the Helsinki

And the Helsinki necords marked the first time human rights and basic free doms, including freadom of opinion, conscience, creed and coaviction, were mada tha subject of intergovernment agreement. . Marion Grafin Donholi

(Die Zell, 22.April 1915

vesting in Indonesia must be entitled to must finally be signed.

President Suharto promised to ed a

The Foreign Minister, as leader of the Free Democrals, the junior partner in h Bonn coalition, took the news from home in his stride, Coalition disputes in Hesse cannol be dismissed with a ware of the hand, a source close lo Hen Genselier is reported as saying, but there is no cause for alarm. Bernt Conned

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POLITICS

Struggle for Schmidt and Kohl to control their parties

here have been two posl-war "inl- to formulate either Government or Opracles" in this country: the muchvaunted economic miracle and the political stability that has reigned for nearty thirty years.

There has been no swift succession of governments undermining democracy from within. Substantial freedom has been combined with sufficient exercise of authority.

Last but not least there has been but trandful of political parties - on the face of il but two major parlies which scemed set to take turns at government In accordance with the very textbook of partiamentary democracy.

This picture of political stability is still intact; but the existence of halring rifts is undoniable. Both major parlies ato showing aigns of weak leadership, which could prove to be the precursor of disintegration.

Chancellor Schmidt is having to cross swords with his party, the Social Democrals, on matters of political profile. This is ironic inasmuch as the SPD's lack of profile proved very much to Herr Schmidt's odvantage in tast year's gener-

At times the Chancellor already scems to have thrown in the towel, resignedly voicing his own views regardless whelher or not he might end out on a limb, a Chancellor without a party.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl lad his Christian Democrats to impressive gains at the polls. The CDU/CSU, backed by 48.6 per cent of the electorate, was billed as an Opposition that would nack punch.

This epithet proved a little premature, since Herr Kohl found he had his work cut out in maintaining Opposition unity.

Besides, the Opposition may have fared well in some parts of the country. such as Hesse, and may have felt encouraged by voting trend analyses, but Helmut Kohl can hardly be said to have been swept along on the crest of a wave to the brink of a majority at the polls.

The lruth of the matter, albeit a latent crisis as yet, is that neither of the two major parties is currently in a position

It view of developments in a number

Lof Federal states the national executiva

of the Social Democratic Party (SPD)

has called on the party to demonstrata

greater unity and cleantiness in its po-

SPD chairman Willy Brandl laid

down a number of guidelines which.

said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, would

ensure that Social Democrats remained

fit to govern for some time to come if

on the Free Democrals, junior partners

In the Boun coalition, not of allow them-

solves to be dragged tnto the quag-

CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss,

chairman of the Christian Damocrata'

Bayannn wing, is on record as voicing

Egon Bair, SPD business manager

executive has agreed with Willy

- Public responsibility must not be

noted that the Social Damocrats' nation-

The Christian Democrats accused the

itleal dealings.

only they were acted on.

similar sentiments.

position policies on leading issues of the.

Bolh are afraid to frame a cleor viewpoint lest it clash with basic ideology and prove detrimental to lie party's likalihood of gaining an ejectoral or, indecd, parliamentary majority.

When pensions are on the agenda there are proposals to replanish pension funds by borrowing from the health insurance acheme, When health insurance is at issue the pension fund will doubtless be called on to redress the balance.

In pensions debatea the burden of taxation is agreed to be heavy, while in taxation debates government spokesman claim that moderate tax increases beur consideration, since social accurity contributions are what really sting the lax-

Basically buth sides fervently liope that a fresh miracle will let them off the hook. If only the economy were to resume its headlong growth, higher social security contributions and tax revenue would solve at one fell swoop the problems facing the pension and health insurance schemes and the Exchequer.

At this point many people seem to be tiring of civilisation and favouring "democratisation" that would nip economic growth in the bud by blocking the development of nuclear power.

In the post-war reconstruction period prosperity was both boosted and redistributed in such a way as to keep dissatisfaction to a minimum. While some felt their differentials were being whittled away, others maintained that the trend towards egalitarianism was not proceeding fast enough.

At the present juncture any further attempt at redistribution is bound to affect incentives, so much so that it is hard to forecast whether more voters will be attracted than are repelled.

When highly-skilled workmen are taxed to the hilt and retired senior civil servants who heed the services of a health visitor are no longer able to afford the expense and have to apply for

public assistance the time has come to realise that action must be taken.

The major oplotical parties will have to reach decisions evon if they jeopardlse potential majority aupport in the

The Social Democrats' concern with theory may bave proved useful while the SPD was in opposition, but on the government benches it has all but proved the party's undoing.

Government moves are regularly measured by ideological yardsticks within the party and either questioned, hampered or bereft of credibility.

Let us slightly overstate like case and say that Willy Brandt was long undispitted as Chancellor because he chose not to govern, except in the special and limited sphere of Ostpolitik, and thus managed to maintain party unity because Social Democrats of all lines were still in a walt-and-see mood.

Helmut Schmidl la unable to govern because to do so he would have lo run the gauntlet of a party he does not have under control.

For the Christian Democrats, on the oliter hand, government was a cohesive factor. When lifey were forced to relinquish the reigns of power this motive was replaced by the desire to regain

Christian Democrats too are having to take sides in a clash between - again to oversimplify matters - freeiloin and equality, and Opposition leader Helmut Kohl is coming in for criticism as a weak leader.

Helmid Schmidt has an inclination to lord it over a narty that will not stand for this sort of behaviour from the tikes

Helmut Roll tends towards compramise, much to the chagrin of a party which is united in its desire for tough measures and disagrees merely on the measures that need taking.

Yet both are no more than marginal aspects of a more deep-seated prablem, as was the result of last October's gener-

If Herr Schmidt had fared better at the polls he might be finding it even harder to withstand pressure from within the SPD to press ahead and implement full equality.

The Chancellor must come to realise that more equality at the present junclure would call the entire aystem into

Friedrich Karl Fromme question. (Frankfurisr Allgemelne Zellung für Deuischland, 26 April 1977)

consideration. The number of unpaid

The disciplinary measures against Klaus-Uwe Benneter have teft his politicai adversaries on the Juso executive in

this expulsion from the party even wingers and to members of the righttive had little option.

> the Juso mark in calling SPD membarship into question and falling to be specifio about his views on relations with the Communists. :: Tha emergency session of the Juso

Genscher backs cooperation with ASEAN member countries

Indonesia, Thailand, Ihc Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore, the membercountries of ASEAN, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, are keen to eslablish economic and political ties

with the European Community. tn Djakarte President Suharto, Foreign Minister Malik and ASEAN secretary general General Dharsono were unanimous on this point and Bonn Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genacher undertook to advocate ctose partnership be-

tween the two. This issue ael Herr Genscher's talks in Indonesia apart from hla discussions in



India and Srl Lanka. "A perceptible intenaification of tiea is in the offing," Bonn diplomols noted in respect of bolh bilateral ties between Bonn and Djakarla and cooperation between the Iwo regional communities.

The ASEAN countries advocate an economically slable South-East Asia politically independent of the great powers. Herr Genscher sympathises with this objective because he is keen to encourage lhe more moderate members of the as a whole must be conducive to

"The combination of national independence and regional cooperation coincides with my own country's political views," he noted in an after-dinner

President Suharto, who will doubtless remain tudonesia's atrong man despita tha recent general election, talked in terms of a bridge between Europe and ASEAN, with Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany, constituting mainstays at either end.

Herr Genscher invited Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik to visit Bonn and arranged for regular consultations with him and President Suharto. The two Foreign Ministers are regularly to compare notes prior lo major confer-

encea, such as the North-South dialogue, ieral economic lies also rated highly on the Djakarta agendo, Indonesla is overpopulated and underemployed and would dearly welcome a greater volume of investment from this country. The Foreign Minlater and the party of

industrialiala who accompanied him pointed out to President Suharto that a number of conditions must first be ful-Investment permits must be issued without undue delay. Economic policies

investment. Federal Republic firms in-

trade there. Last bul not least, the did taxalion agreement drawn up in 1973

all points. "That was the most encount ing intarview wa have had so far, one industrialist commentad.

(Die Well, 27 April 1971

The German Tribune

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ilnked with personal edvantage, - Public responsibitily must be borne

Brandt on five points:

Brandt calls on SPD to keep up its standards

on as many shoulders as possible, Lack of restraint in public ullerances must be kept in check. - Mistaken ideas as to the role of

groups within the party must be correct-SPD of being unfit to govern and called - The activities of auch g be curbed.

> SPD practice in dealing with donations, Herr Brandt added, must be irreproachable. The party relies on donations, but they must not be linked with expectations of any kind. This is a point on which the SPD must set itself the highest standards.

At the Hamburg party conference in November, Herr Bahr announced, guidelines specifying that no one may hold more than two paid offices simultaneously without the party leadarship's is on the verge of college. The situation luntion.

express approval will be submitted for continued on page 4: 1977)

appointments is also to be reduced. With regard to public utterances Egon Balir noted that Gunter Janaen, SPD leader in Schleswig-Holstein had levelled awingelng criticism at Chancellor Schmidt that Klaua Bölling, Bonn go-

vernment spokesman, had felt obliged to The reference to the role of groups within the party, Herr Bahr explained, was made mainly with the Jungsozialisten in mind, while the final point roferred bolin to a recent conference of left-

wing Frilz Erier Society.

Egon Bahr concluded that Social Democrats may, of course, continue to break these "Five Commandments", bul breachea would in future bo disciplined. . The session of the national exacutive had deait mainly with the internal slate of line SPD, combining "a high degree of objectivity and a minimum of personal confroversy."

Herr Bahr; danied that the Hesse

Young Socialists back leader in clash with party

he rump executive of the Jungso-L zialisten, the Social Democratic youth organisation, has vehemently protested against the disciptinary measures imposed by the party on Klaus-Uwe Benneter, who was elected Juso leader at the end of March.

After aeveral hours of heated debate the remaining six membars of the execulive maintained that Benneter's ylaws as expressed in an interview with konkret, a test-wing magazine, in no way warranted the disciplinary measures taken.

In the magazino Intarview Klaus-Uwe Bennetar claimed that SPD membarship not e matter of principla where Jungsozialisien are concerned.

The SPD executive decided to auspend his party memborship and instigate expulsion proceedings, but Social Domocratic leadors now seem keen to Boftpcdat the clash.

The Juso executive's four-and-a-halfpage resolution defonded Benneler's views, claiming that they in no way conflicted with fundamental Young Socialist opinion. It also levetted strongly-worded allegations at Itic SPD and made provocative assertiona.

SPD spokesman Lothar Schwartz merely noted, however, that the youth organisation was to the process of clarifying its views. The SPD axecutive, he added, had nothing more to say because Klaus-Uwe Benneter's expulsion proceedings were sub judice.

On 5 May there was to be a meeting between the rump Juso executive and SPD chairman Witly Brandt with a view to resolving differences of opinion.

The Juso resolution necuses the SPD of resorting to Intolerable measures against Klaus-Uwe Benneter - measurea esigned to harm the party's reputation.

The SPD, its youth organisation claims, has stopped short at reviewing the real problems that have given rise to

the erisis in confidence. Theae reasons are listed as the attempt to go back on election promises to old-age penaioners, unconstitutional phone-tapping and bugging, financial scandals involving leading Social Democats and the Bonn government's inability to lake effective action against un-

At SPD headquarters the party has decided to await further developments. Solidarity with Klaus-Uwe Benneter is expected to be widespread, even among people who do not share his political views. The SPD does not anticipate further disciplinary measures for the time

an ewkward position. They have no option but to oppose

Klaus-Uwe Benneter overstepped even

execulive did not elect e successor to Herr. Bennater. His. six deputies, plan to govern by collective leadership, A larger governing body of the Jungsozialisten ia coalition of Social and Free Democrats shortly to convene and reappreise the al-

No. 786 - 8 May 1977

tha Baadar-Mainhof group eccused of

terrorism have been sentenced to life

imprisonment in Stuttgert. They are

Andress Basder, Gudrun Enssin, and

Jan-Carl Raspe. A fourth mamber, Ulrike

Mainhof, committed auloide a year ago in

prison. The three accused were not in

court whan santence was pronounced on

kungaroo Irials of the Weiniar Republic,

the sentoneing of Hitter for high treason to

confinement in a fortress, the trial sur-

rounding the Reichstag Fire and, finally,

the belated attempt at coping judicially

with million-fold murder, culminating in

Compared with all these trials, the bank

robberies and the murderous bomb ottacks

in Frankfurt and Heidelberg attributed to

the "Red Army Faction" will be forgotten

just as soon as will the mammoth trial

which is now nearing its end in Stuttgart-

There is not a shred of hone left for the

terrorists of the seventies to liang on lo

that they will ever come to power in this

country. Their bloody tracks lead nowhere.

of the Baader-Meinhof group - achieved

something rather important: Their crimes

and the trial pertaining to them have made

legal history - and they did so to an extent

rarely achieved by so few people in such a

short time and so relatively simply.

And yet they - above all the hard core

the 192nd day of the trial.

the Auschwitz Trial.

Stanunheim.

LAW

Baader-Meinhof terrorism

trial makes legal history

PEOPLE

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker heads peace research institute

Tha public knows little about the work bcgan to develop the Lake Starnberg Instidone by the physicist and philosopher. Carl Friadrich von Walzsäcker end his taam in thair "think tank" on Laka Starnberg in Bevarie. The Leke Stemberg branch of the Mex Planck Institute has for meny years been engaged in conflict research and the enelysis of conditions of life in our scientific-technical world.

The Alpine landscape that aurrounds L the little Riemerschmid Castle overlooking Lake Stamberg is representative of a world still infact. But the researchers within the walls of the castle are concerned with conflicts rathor than with a healthy world - conflicts which render person-loperson and nation-to-nation relations bel-Ilgerent and menocing.

Today the castle houses s "think lank" of the Max Planck Institute for Research into the Conditions of Life in the Scientific-Technicol World.

This is a long name for a research institute; but its inftiator and director, the physicist and philosopher Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, wanted the name to convey something about the endeavoura behind it. Peace and conflict research were too nsrrow terms for Iterr von Weizsäcker, although the institute obviously deals with Hicse subjects os well.

The term peace research is customarily associated with the military dimension of conflict. Says von Weizsücker: "What we have in mind are living conditions of humanity end, of course, conditions of survival as well and, hence, peace."

It is no coincidence that Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, 64, was sppointed to head this institute. As a former disciple and coworker of such farmous physicists as Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr, Otto Halin and Lise Meitner he already had a remarkable scientific career behind him when he

tute in 1970

Von Weizsäcker was a Professor of Physics at Göttingen University during the post-war years. There lie delved parliculardeeply into nuclear research. But in 1957 he switched disciplines entirely by becoming Professor of Philosophy at Hambirrg University.

The physics-philosphy link which has been so significant to our century was been virtuslly institutionalised by Carl Friedrich von Welzsäcker.

But it was in no way self-evident for such a combination of academic subjects lo lead to peace and conflict resesreh in

itle interest in this subject probably has to do with his personal history. As he pul II, "As a politically alort physicist I have to observe my duty." In this connection, Herr von Weizsäcker points to the United States where physicists who were aware of the consequences of nuclear fission in the form of the atom bomb became deeply committed politically.

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker - a brother of the prominent CDU Member of Parlfament Richard von Weizsäcker - liss never been locking in such commitment. He has frequently criticised Boun policy, and since he began delving into the rools of war and peace lie lias been a frequent and unconfortable admonister.

This commitment eventually led to the establishment of the Lake Starnberg Institute. Says Herr von Weizsäcker: "I founded the histitute because somebody had to do it and because no one cise had the opportunity to do so."

Herr von Weizsäcker had to sssert himself against considerable opposition from representatives of industry at the Max Planck Society.

Once oppointed director, Herr von

Weizsäcker soon indicated how he intended to pursue his work by the names of the neople with whom he surrounded himself.

Among his foremost collaborators is the sociologist Jürgen Habermas, 47, whose reputation as a critic of capitalism extends far beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. Herr Habermas is something like a bridge between physics and philosophy on the one aide and sociology on he other at Lake Starnberg.

For Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker there is a connection between economy, society and prevention of war. And the social component in preventing wars has as much importance for Irim as do military and strategic aspects.

Internal social peace has as much direct influence on war or peace, says Herr von Weizsücker as do political and strategic clements. Says has: "History knows of many wars which broke out because a government was unable to cope with its intemal problems,"

The Starnberg Institute is divided inlo two sections. The first Work Group, headcd by von Weizsticker himself, deals with political research, pondering problems of philosophy and strategy, physics and

The second Work Group, hesded by Jürgen Hobermss, deals with social and economic aspects. A third Work Group, to be established later, is to devote itself to the problems of international economy.

There are st present 34 scientists working at the Institute. These are augmented by a number of aludents. Moreover, the inalitute has 35 non-scientific posts, among them librarians, administrative staff, archivists, etc.

As it grew, the Iristitute was unable to find the necessary space in the Riemenselimid Castle and had to rent three additional buildings.

Group work predominates at the Lake Staniberg Institute, whose DMI million annual budget is financed by the Federal and State Governments and, to a small exical, by private contributors. A research project is usually proposed and corned out by a group consisting of between three and lve acientists.

Direct counselling of politicans - as in-



Carl Friedrich von Walzsäcker

Newspapers which, at the beginning of the Baader-Meinhof trial in Stuttgart-Stammhelm, spoke of the "trial of the cen-(Photo: Sven Slave) itially envissged - is no longer in the fortury" were wrong. Criminal triols rarely ground ... perhaps because Bona is at make history. sufficiently availing itself of such series And this century lias, after all, seen the acquittal of Captain Dreyfus In France, the

But such counselling is still done ask instance in the case of the Federal Ministry of Research which commissioned a study on the development and supplying of the ergy nseds - a hotly debated subject.

The sludy arrived at the conclusion that more research is necessary into energ saving techniques and conventional post

Asked shout the controversial nucles power stations, Herr von Weizsäcker sait. 'My concern about the special problems in connection with nuclear reactors has diminished due to delving into this problem dceply, although it has not been enlith climinated. But none of this has helped to dispel my concern about the still unsolved political problems in this connection."

The Lake Starnberg Institute criticises more than it counsels in the resim of politics. As the researchers put it, they woe? like to plsy the role of a critical publica order to induce politicians to act in smore peaceful and commonsense manner. This is where they see their greatest opportui-

Heinz Verführth (Kölner Stadt-Anzetger, 23 April 1977)

> Ulrike Meinliof, Gudrun Ensslin ond Jan-Carl Raspe. The occused were elso instrumental in bringing about amendments of the Criminal Code and inclusions in il of several

> crimes (although these amendments can not be applied to the people on trial in Slaminheim). They were, moreover, responsible for

> the fact that sn inalienable principle as set down in the Human Rights Convention (the principle whereby everybody is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law, and hence the shsolute ban on public onlicipation of the guilty verdict) was violated without objection on the part of the triburial - not only by line boulevsrd press, but slso by prominent members of the Bundestag.

It was certain beyond the shadow of a doubt long before the triol began that the crimes attributed to the Baader-Meinhof group were in fact committed by that circle. Subsequently, the accused thems said in a statement which could not go on record as an admission of guilt in legal terms that they occepted "responsibility" for the bomb at lacks.

The accused have time and sgain and from the very beginning denied that this tribunol and the judicial system as a whole have any jurisdiction over them and have thus refused to participate in the trial as required by criminal court procedures."

They sttempted to continue their crinulnal activities from their cells and, in doing so, they made use el times of sympathelic and In some instances accessory

Aftar a two-year triel, three members of defence counsellors. They thus made it extremely difficult for prosecutors and judges to relain an unblased attitude.

Even Ihoae defence lawyers retained by the accused themselves who can be deemed absolutely innocent of conspiring with thein - ond this innocence can be sssumsd of all lawyers who were not excluded from the proceedings before or shortly after the triol began - have found it extremely difficult to adequately defend their chents.

Has the Baader-Meinhof trial been conducted with the necessary circumspection and regard for fair play? This question is as justified here as it is in any trial involving copitol crimes - especially in view of other pending or concurrent trials of terrorists.

The credibility of a constitutional democratic state and tha confidence in tts ability to cope with extremism in o just mannar contributes more towards making young people abandon the ideo of changing our system by means of violence than does the deterrent effect of punishment.

The Stammheim triul began with a sin of omission. Theodor Prinzing, the presiding judge, was not appointed to try this case in keeping with normal and "legal" court procedures; he was hand-picked and promoled specifically for the purpose of this trial by those who bore the political responsibility.

This was well meant, and it was in no way done with the objective of making the sentence a foregone conclusion. State High Court Panels deal in the normal course with complicated legal questions but rarely with accused who are themselves complex.

As a result it was considered necessary Criminal trial proceedings, the rights of to appoint an experienced man as the precounsel and lows governing penal procesiding judge. Prinzing had proved himself in post-war Nazi trials where he hod to dures were aincided for Andreas Baader. deal wills extremely forgetful albeit cooperative accused.

> But this did not help him in his new task, and he was clearly the wrong man for the job. Much of the trouble he got into during the Iriol was of his own making. He forced the other four judges of the panel (in a phalanx of apite and self-preservation) to reject motions of bios by the defence even when their justification was self-evident.

> On one occasion, Judge Prinzing altered taped record of the proceedings by falsifying his threatening remark to the defence: "If you continue this way, we shall get on with the trial st a time that will be impossible for you."

He aubsequently added to the transcript In his own writing, felsifying the record, . we ahall not gel on with the trial at a time that will be impossible for you." This was clearly done as a precaution against a motion of bias.

tesi confidence that he always consulted the appeals court judges who would have to deal with an oppeal before making any major decisions.

There have always been tried and proven legal techniques of making rulings "appeal-proof". But until the Stammhelm tris1 it had been considered unthinkable that individual decisions in the course of the proceedings would also be subject to "reinsurance" with the court of appeala.

The fact that Prinzing was fully awore of being in the wrong was bome out by his insisting that this revelation be hendled in



An artist's impression of the three defendants in court, Jan-Cerl Raspe, Andrees Baader and Gudrun Enssiln.

confidence by the journalists. Court insiders explain the fact that Judge Prinzing revealed such irregularities in the first place with his love-hale relationship with

Prinzing's discussion partner at the Third Pancl of the appeals court was Federal Judge Albrecht Mayer. But Judge Mayer is burdened by a traunia.

It was he who presided over the Third Panel of the Federal Court which, as far back as 1972, wanted to exclude Attorney Otto Schily, the chosen (as opposed to court-appointed) defence counsellor of Gudrun Eusslin, from all further narticination in the proceedings.

The reason for this was that Ulrike Melnhof had a letter on her from Frau Eusslin at the time of her arrest in June 1972 and that Attorney Schily had only just visited his client in prison.

But such suspicions have remained unsubstantiated to this day. As a result, the Federal Court ruling barring Otto Schily from the trial was subsequently reversed by the Federal Constitutional Court as legally unfounded.

Although the legal framework for the barring of lawyers from trials has meanwhile been created, it can still only be applied in cases where it con be proven that the defence counsellor has abused his privileged position.

seems evident tho! Judge Mayer never quite managed to get over his defeat in trying to bar Attorney Schily from the pro-

Last summer he forwarded the record of a police interrogation of a Stammhaim prosecution witness and an exerpt of Stsmmhelm court records to his close friend Herbert Krenip, editor-in-chief of the daily Die Welt, esking him to continue the attack on Schily through the media.

These papers, which should st best hove

Tha two-year Baadar-Meinhof triet

which began on 21 May 1975, cost the Stata 20 million dautschmerks of which 12 million slone went on e constructed courthouse Stuttgart. Bacurity arrangements for the judges and lawyers post 500,000 dautschmerks, while e further two million marks was spent on protecting defence counsel and axperts and witnesses, About 20,000 people visited the public gallery while security guards spent a total of 200,000 hours on duty. The trial record comprise 15,000 pages, containing statements by 400 witnesses and experts, 95 depositions alleging prejudice, as well as numerous applications for e stay in the proceedings,

been made available only to those involved In the trial, were sent to Judge Mayer by Prinzing, who claims to have been completely unaware of the use to which they were inlended to be put.

Can all these details, which could be greatly augmented, be termed bagatelles without effect on the body of the law especially in a case where the guilt of the accused was virtually established from the very beginning?

The realisation that justice can be unjust not only in its rulings, but also in the manner in which it nrrives at such rulings, has never been very widespread in Germany. To the people in this country it is almost inconceivable that miscarried justice can he meted out even to a guilty party - because only God knows that he is guilty, but not the judges.

Can anybody conceive of a judge who thinks nothing of reversing the meaning of a sentence in court records and who is unperturbed by the fact that he has made the court of appeals - which et one point might have to handle an appeal by the accused - an accessory to his rulings and thus rendered that court useless to the ac-

Does no one fear a judge who is so biased as to ask the Press to continue persecuting a man whom he can no longer reach through the arm of the law? How does anyone with such e mentality become a Federal Judge in the first

The sum total of violetions of the law in the Stammheim trial, which climsxed in the electronic snooping on the converstaions between accused and defence attorneys, induced the chosen defence counaellors to absent themselves from the last phase of the trial and to forego closing pleas on beholf of their clients.

This is something between them end their own consciences. What they left at Slemntheim in the wake of such ection wss a grim spectacle: empty benches where the eccused end their chosen lewyers should have sat. And what the courtappointed lawyers had to say was in no way

Titey, who had never exchanged a single word with the occused, unanimously called for s mistrial. If their plea were granted it would meen the release of the still-remaining three terrorists of the earty days of ter-

But this will not come to pass, Slill, was the demand for a mistrial as volced by the court-appointed lawyers, who can certainly nol be auspected of personal sympathies with the occused, entirely unfounded?

Our judiciel system has only insdequalely passed the test to which it was put in the Stammheim trial. Hans Schueler

(Die Zeit, 29 April 1977)

Continued from page 3

tiad looked critical, he ogreed, but niatters have since been settled.

The national executive of the Free Democrals has also reviewed the situstion in Hesse, concluding that despite recent disputes the FDP has every intention of maintaining its coalltion with

The Christian Democrats indirectly odvised the Free Democrats to upset the applecart end pull out of their coalitions with the SPD in Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalie and Berlin, CDU Bundeslagdeputy With Weiskirch noted that "courageous Free Democrats" were needed, men of the calibre of the FDP deputies who crossed the floor in Lower Saxony.

"The FDP fails to realise how serious the situation Is," Opposition leader Helmut Kohl told the CDU executive. It is being made to feel increasingly insecure by the process of disintegration within the SPID end increasingly being pulled into the quognite.

The SPD, he maintained, is no longer fit to govern but is holding on to power with the aid of the FDP, thereby gradually calling into question parliamentary democracy's abilily to function.

The crisis within the Social Democralie Party, Herr Kohl concluded, must not be allowed to assume the proportrons of a crisis of government in the country at Inrge.

he decision of Anke Fuchs, the only woman member of the Executive Committee of the Metol Workers' Union, to sccept the post of State Secretary in the Federal Ministry of Labour coused a alir in trade union circles.

The discomfiture there is not so much due to the gap that will be caused by the unexpected appointment as to the problems created by the departure of a woman who has stood on her own feet in a tough man's world. This is certainly an accolade for Anke Fuchs ss s politician.

Politics has been part and parcel of her life since childhood. The former Homburg Mayor Nevennann is her father, and both her grandfalhers were Social Democrats ond trade unionisis. As o result, alie has been familiar with the unpleasant sides of politics since her achooldays - Including inudslinging by the boulevard press.

But none of these early experiences could keep her oul of politics. On the conimry, the difficultles seted as a apur.

Whenever mention is made of the fact that stie might have to doal with the Iwo most touchy subjects in the Labour Ministry at present, namely National Health Insurance and the Pension Funds, for from being daunted, her eyes light up and she says. "Thal'a what I'm looking forward to most in Bonn."

The self-confidence of this young woman - slie is not quille 40 - rests on a solid foundation. She is a full-fledged isw-(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 April 1977) yer and her work with the trade union



Anke Fuchs.

(Photo: Sven Simon) rank and file in her early years has provided her with practical experience in social affairs. All this, combined with an inherent passion for politics, has finally led to a personolity which, apart from astuteness, is

particularly effective in politics.

But neither opportunism nor soil-pt

Those, too, who see in the new Sale Secretsry a trade union lever in Covenment will have to revise their views. All though she will continue to think as a trade unionisi, Frau Fuchs will certainly take no orders from quarters with which shell no longer connected.

It is not surprising that the trade unions were loath to see such a strong political personality go. Perhaps they should have granted her wider scope of action in order to prevent her from yielding not only 10 ths political lure of the new task, but also:

Her husband is a high-ranking govern weekends only. Ernst Gunter Vellet

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zelfut für Dautschland, 28 April 1979

marked by cooperativeness and a way of being inconsplcuous, which renders he

It is by no means coincidental that the thoroughbred politician laments the advance of young university gradualesiale executivo positione - graduates whose prime concern is their own career and who sre therefore of necessity narrow-minded and opportunistic with ideas that are politically unsound.

dalling are traits of Anke Fuchs, who he' always been committed to democratic 50 clallsm.

to family considerations.

ment official in Bonn, and the family, will its two children of school age, can at last !! united again inslead of getting together of

Metal Workers Union executive Anke Fuchs takes ministerial post

HANOVER FAIR

Investment climate shows a noticeable improvement

Popens, economic anothsayers make predictions. Only two or three years ago they were out-and-oul optimistic as If they had to wilt an upswing.

Last year they were rather reserved and this year they jubitantly announced how right they were lo have been so reserved because there was no unswing in sight at the moment.

Such pessimism might be applicable to certain companies and certain branches of industry, but it is certainly not applicable to the economy as a whole last year. With its growth of 5.5 per cent there was absolutely no justifiration for such Cassandra cries.

if there is any reason for concern at all then primarily with regard to the situation on our labour market. Today's growth rate - together with a number of other reasons - is simply inadequate to provide the many young people beginning their working lives with jobs.

Tho pessimism on the eve and the first day of the fair was increasingly disproved as the fair progressed. There are clear indications of a greater willingness on the part of business to invest.

The two largest groups of exhibitors - electrical and mechanical engineering - reported a greater Influx of domestic orders in March. This means that domestic business ia gaining in importance as an economic locomotive over the previous few years.

Does all this mean that - after two years of anxious walting - our investment lethargy is nearing its end at last? tn any event, there is much to substantiate the frequently expressed contention at the Hanover Fair that investments "have a chance once more."

One thing is certain: no-nsk investments in bonds have loat much of their attraction since interest rates dwindled

Moreover, many bualnesses are ahowing better profits, and some industries among them the automobile industry and parts of the electrical engineering Industry - are approaching the limits of their production capacities.

But the most important element in the improved investment inclination lies in the fact that many businesses can no longer poatpone sorely-needed replace-

The plastics industry, which virtually discontinued atl investments after the 1973 energy crisia, is now forced to replace ils obsolete plant nd machinery by newer and more efficient installations.

Furthermore, increased production costs have forecd many companies to streamline still further. And many of these companies are likely to make such investments earlier than planned for fear of further legat measures to protect lato this thesis - have to forego solving bour and make an efficient personnel its own major problem, namely unem policy even more difficult than it has been hitherto.

ployment, by means of economic They might well still remember the Instead - as is olready being practised words of union boss Heinz Kluncker - West Germany must forfeit some of who, no too long ago, proposed that the lts employment potential to the developsame principle which, in the realm of ing nations,

environment protection holds the poliuter responsible for damage caused, be applied in labour relations as well. In other words, anyone causing unemployment would have to bear the cost of it or provide replacement jobs.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

But there is yet another reason for the more friendly investment climate at present. No business involved in competi-tion can postpone investments indefinitely, especially not at times when major technical breakthrougha are affecting the

Thosa who do not want to go under in competition must go along with technical progress. This is demonstrated by examples such as the developments in the electronic modules sector and their many uses in data processing.

It is by no means a coincidence that the computer and office equipment industries have been doing very wall since last year. There were only satisfied faces to be seen in that sector of the Hsnover

But the joy over full order books is not unmarred. These branches of business have to contend with the trade union's growing resistance to automation in offices. According to the unions, there are present five million employees engaged in ciarlesi work. Are many of these people to become redundsut soon?

During a discussion at the fair, in which business and the trade unions were at loggerheads, industry stressed the good side of the new technology while union representatives painted a bleak future for the ataff.

The office equipment industry, which organised the discussion, chose as its theme "Streamtining - Spectra or Opportunity?" The discussion faited to clarify many of the open questions.

The same fascinating spectacle takes

the Hanover Fair, much maligned secret-

ly, attracta scores of potiticians and cap-

tains of industry and hundreds of thou-

sands of visitors. And for a short while

the organisers can forget the hard work

of canvassing and currying favour with

Germany that the President, speaking at

the doveloping nations must be greater

In the interest of future cooperation

with the Third World, the Federal Re-

public of Germany would - according

that era appears to be gone.

took encouraging signs.

than in this country.

place every apring in Hanover -



A birds-eye view of the vest exhibition site

Despite a certain optimism there was nevertheless a great deal of apprehension concerning the future of the automobile

la business going to slacken after the summer break? This question is not quite unjustified although aimilar fears were expressed towards the end of last year without materialising.

In any event, a somewhat dinilinished growth rate or even a consolidation of the present high level of business in the automobile industry need not necessarily have an adverse effect on the economy as a whole.

But many exhibitors are greatly worried about the virtualty total standstill in the construction of power stations. The capital goods business - one of the msin pitters of the export boom in the past years - is no tonger as it should

Although interest is still there on a world-wide scale and although the blueprints are ready and many of the prelininary questions have been dealt with, there is still a certain lack of courage in tackling major projects.

Moreover, the excessive indebtedes of many countries hampers the ered business and German companies in that rising wage costs will curtail that chances on international markets, & Krupp board member Dyckerhoff put no one wants to pull in his belt, bi would it really be so bad if we sing came to terms with no loosening h belt still further?

But all this cannot spoil the position mood at the Hanover Fair. For the list time in years, the investment climate is the Federal Republic of Germany showed a noticeable improvement.

But it remains to be seen whether this with suffice for a sustained and accelerated upswing which is the precondition for the creation of sorely-needed jobs. We are stift waiting for the indispensible expansion, invastments. L these will certainly not materialise while even existing facilities do not operate at full production capacity.

· Axel Schnorbus (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellest für Deutschland, 27 April 1911)

Business barometer points to 'changeable'

Memories of 30 years of the Hanover Fair are likely to be the more fond the more the recipes of the reconstruction Economic discussions at the fair have been revolving around the problems of era become obsoleta and the drive of unemployment and growth. No ready solutions have been put forward and th But business, which has served as the is rather worrying that office jobs are nation's whipping boy in the past few faced with a tide of streamlining likely years, would be well advised not to overto cause redundancies.

But this streamlining trend in go-It can by no means be taken for vernment and business offices, which granted in today's Federal Republic of employ half of this country's labour force, favours the office equipment and the Hanover Fair, should stress the necomputer industry. Small wonder, then, cessity of economic growth. But Walter that an optimistic mood prevails in Scheal dld so, emphasising that growth in

The situation in the capital goods industry, which predominates at the Hanover Falr, is quite different. In fact, virtually alt of the pessionlatic or cautious assessmenta of the altuation came from those ranks.

But even Hanover will not change the major problem, that; hampers : domestic investment activities, If the forecast exchange in Hanover is enything to go by, there are no new times in the stormy weather, with only few scattered change in Hanover is enything to go, by, there are no rosy times in store for the capital goods industry end investments will remain atuggiah.

For how tong West Germany has been struggling with the investment go is borne out by the fact that even at the 1975 fair there were complaints that lk ethargy in that sector, which had lasted for three years, was endangering production. This time, one of the pundis pointed out that 1976 investments di not-even reach the level of 1973.

One of the tew concrete hopes i pinned; on the automobile industry in its suppliers, who are expected to can out investments which were set asid, during the recession.

The chemical industry, traditionally the greatest domestic invesion, nounced in Hanover that it would of tinue its 1976 record investment its year and that these investments would again reach the DM6.000 million mark

The construction ban on nucles power atations in this country has obviously had a depressing effect on he incod in the electrical industry.

Foreign trade, one of the major bus-ness locomotives in 1976, was also view ed as fraught with uncertainties." Essentially, the Hanover Fair proved once more that it was not so much barometer of the economy, but of the mood in business. This barometer is sill

mys of sunshine.

Bernd von Stumpfeelts (Handeleblatt, 25 April 1911

HANOVER FAIR II

Innovations get a special hall all to themselves

At this year's Hanover Fair new ideas were specially exhibited in a hall sil to themselves.

Spin-off from industrial and scientific research was on show in Hall 7 with a view to finding partners, backers and manufacturers for products ranging from false teeth to space laboratorics, from conveyor belt cake bakeries to hydrogenpowered motor cars:

Last 'year roughly 24,00 millton deutschmarks were invested in research and development in the Federal Republic of Gennany. Industrial R & D'accounted for approximately traif this total. New ideas that have reached the stage at which they can, or might before long, Be manufactured were exhibited in large



The smallest diesal engine in the world just under 12 Inches tong and weighing 72 pounds - was on display at the Fair. The four-and-a-half horsepower, elrcooted motor is particularly usafut for building sitas, ganerators, and small (Photo: Peter C. Reimers)

numbers at Hsnover, and not only by doniestic exhibitors.

Britain, for instance, has made a number of discoveries in its Atomic Wespons Research Establishment that are a far cry from what you might expect to be the research objectives of scientists at an establishment with such a fortunghtly disconcerting name.

One of the new ideas unearthed by Britain's nuclear physicists will come as good news to the owners of fatse teeth or a mouth full of fillings. A new technique has been devised which makes both fillings and crowns tougher and more durable.

With dental problems solved once and for alt visitors will surely find that eating swects and candies is no longer fraught with danger, which brings us to the next new idea.

It comes from the GDR and is a conveyor belt cake bakery that automatically bakes typically Gennan cakea in tinfoil containers and packs them ready for distribution and sale.

tt is hard to see who the GDR expects to buy this assembly line unit, presumably customera from the Third World, Bakers and manufacturers in thia country are certainly unlikely to rush in and buy.

Bergholz-Rehbrücke Grain Processing Institute is responsible for this particular new idea; a scale model of which was procisimed as its slogan "For Worldwide Trade and Technological Progress."

By one of those quirks of fato the GDR stand turned out to be right next door to MTU of Friedrichsliafen, manufacturers of the turbines for the topsecret Tornado multi-role combat nir-

But classified information was not, of course, handed to passers-by by smiling hostesses. MTU merely displayed the spin-off in terms of foundry and welding techniques which may now be sold to all comers.

Two other companies based in the aouth of the Foderal Republic who are mainly involved in the development of increasingly efficient wespons systems exhibited at Hsnover serenely peaceful suburban transport systems designed to make life easier for commuters who are not ear-owners and have to rely on what public transport has to offer.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm. are perhaps best known for missiles and helicopters, and Dornics, who insinty manufacture light aircraft, both set out to improve on the facilities currently provided by taxis and buses.

The MBB system is called the Retax, while Dornier have dubbed theirs the Rufbus, or dial-a-bus. Both systems are a combination of buses and taxis marshalled by a central computer.

Both envisage the transport-user dialling a bits from stops in spatsely-populated areas or small towns where regular services might not be economic.

Oddly enough, both companies are based in areas where their systems might well provide a useful alternative to conventional public transport.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm are in Ottobrunn, an outer suburb of Munich, while Dornier are in Friedrichshafen, a small town by the shores of Lake Con-

Each stop will be fitted out with an automatic ticket dispenser. The would-be passenger dials his destination, puts the required number of coins in the slot and waits until the next bus comes by, routed to meet demand by the central

By the time one or other of these systema is in operation vehicle manufactu-

rers may well have perfected new and unconventional propulsion units and fuels for the tsxi-buses.

Volkswagen, for instance, are developpowered either by a conventional 1.6litte four-cylinder engine or by a battery-run electric motor.

Daimler-Benz also exhibit a minibus or delivery van. This Mercedes minibus is powered by a hydrogen engine, it incorporates a standard 2.3-litre four-cylinder engine with a gas mixer instead of a carburettor and a high-temperature hybrid storage unit instead of the usual fnel tank.

The hydrogen tank is only half the weight of the jumbo batteries with which electric cars are still saddled.

Another Mercedes innovation is stready undergoing full-scale trials. It consists f rsdar antennas housed in the radiator grille that warn the driver both optically and acoustically from the dashboard when he is too close to the vehicle in

This device will obviously be extremeuseful in a peasouper fog, not to mention in pitch dark, in busy citycentre or rush-hour traffic or, for that nister, on the autobalin.

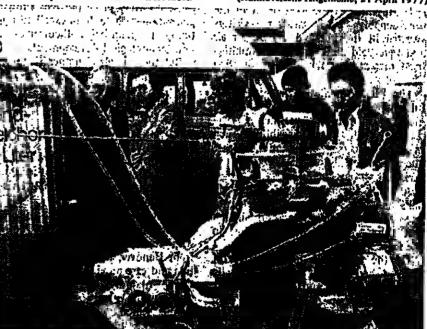
A consortium of manufacturers with even more ambitious objectives accounted for the largest single exhibit in this particular hall, it was the cylindrical shell of the European Spacelab, which is due to be put into orbit by the US Space Shuttle in 1980.

This country has so fur put forward 417 suggestions for experiments that might be conducted on board the Snacelab. Space is still available, however, for manufacturers who may be considering putting techniques through their paces

The Americans were the first to experiment with manufacturing processes in space. Crystal cultures were put through their paces on board Skylab in 1973. One such space crystal, an exhibit that keenly interested the electronics industry, was specially flown by a Bundeswehr aircraft from Huntsville, Alabania, to Hanover where it forms part of

the Spacelab display. Strict security surrounds every movement of the space crystal, for which the Federal Aerospace Research Institute is responsible during its sojoum in this country. Every evening, when the turnstiles were closed and visitors left the Hanover Fair, the crystal was escorted to

a safe deposit where it spent the night. Dieter Tasch encloses the bulb for patient unscrewing. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 April 1977)



Shown at the Hanover Fair was a new hydrogen-powered motor drivinged by Mercedes Benzi The system allows the car's interior to be heated or cooled evan when exhibited on the GDR stand, which the angine is switched office which is

Light switch timer

What a nuisance it is when you come home in the evening only ing a city taxi in minibus guise that will, to discover that you forgot to switch off propulsionwise, be a hybrid. It can be the light that morning. An ail-purpose timer that can be preset to switch all inanner of electrical equipment on and off as required is one of the exhibits at this year's Hanover Fair,

It will automaticatly switch the radio on and the electric blanket off, or simply switch lights on and off as required during a 24-hour period.

Colour TV recorder

he latest Pat colour video-recorder L uses cassettes that record and replay continuously for up to two hours, which is a substantial improvement on the sixty-minute maximum of conventional video tanes.

It is the first colour TV video cassette recorder of its kind manufactured for use with the Pai system of colour television. Soccer fans can now lean back end enjoy their viewing. Two hours' recording lime is more than enough to tape both halves of a game, including the

Night-time solar clock

A Frankfurt manufacturer has un-La veiled at Hanover two electric clocks that run not only on sunlight, using solur cells, but also on normal indoor tighting in excess of 700 lux.

The one is a quartz table clock, the other a quartz wall clock with ample clockface, dial and hands. Both are powered by solar cells, so they require little or no maintenance.

The table clock will inflicate the time. the date and the month as required Both models can store sufficient light power to keep on running during the

Ladder not needed

f you have ever worked in an orchard you wilt know what a cherry picker is - a long-handled device with a pair of iaws and a bag at one end for getting at that mouth-watering fruit that is just out of reach.

A similar device is now marketed to make life easier when what you want lo do is to unscrew a similarty inaccessible light bulb.

The handle can be extended to a length of up to eight metres (26ft 3in). ending in an artificial hand that gentty

Transfers duplication

ransfer letters and symbols have gone yet another step further now a manufacturer exhibiting at Hanover has marketed transfer foil from which jetters, symbola and other graphic materiat can be produced on the spot from your own copy.

All you need is the special foil, Iwo slicets of gless and an ultra-violel light nearest office light.

The copy must be either a film nega tive or artwork on transparent foil; which is inserted on top of the transfer foll between the sheets of glass. The ul-tra-violet light does, the developing and the transfer foll is then fixed.

The entire operation can be carried out in broad daylight, Darkrooms are nol needed, After fixing, the foil is left to dry for about five minutes, then the copy can be transferred in the normal

way, the section of the college to make (Honnoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1977)

HANOVER FAIR III

Thirty years ago a British order started this country's biggest industrial fair

The invitation to the first post-war Hanover Fair thirty years ago appeared in the classified section of Düsseldorfer Handelsblatt of 3 July 1947 and read:"Expart Fair 1947-Hanaver. An expart fair for the Western Zones will take place in finnaver from 18 August to 7 September 1947. Gennan industry will show exportable quality goods in five exhibition halls measuring 30,000 square metres. Applications for booths to be addressed to Deutsche Messe- and Ausstellungs-AG Hanover-Laatzen".

The bi-zonal export fair began with an order issued an 16 April 1947 by the British Military Government to the Cabinet of Illarich-Wilhelm Kopf in Hahaver to the effect that the Vereinlete Leichtmolaliwerke (VLW) - an aluminium plant - lu Hanover-Laalzen be dismantled and that on export fair be established on the company's premises for the purpose of opening a gate to the world for the bi-zone.

The order stressed that the fair had to open on schedule, namely on 18 August. Alfred Kubel, 68, for many years Prime Minister of Lower Saxony and as oue-time Minister of Economic Affairs under Kopf the motivating power behind the fair, was rather sceptical at the

While Hanover was a rubble heap, Leipzig had a 600-year tradition in this field and, as he put it, "We were all walting for reunification ... so why should we have organised a fair?"

But an order was an order and so, says Herr Kubel, "we went ahead above all in order to save the VLW plant from being

Kubel appointed a journalist as fair manager - a lucky stroke because he was a man who knew how to cope with the times and the currency of the time namely the cigarette.

Even the authorities in those days largely depended on the black market for their needs. There is a relativety harmless example of this to be found in the annals of the Hanover Fair.

Since there were no hotel rooms available at the time, the fair arganisers set up donnitories for visitors in various schools ... but they had no mattresses.

The fair manager then decided to make use of his hardware coupons in order to buy sickles and scythes in Westphalia (this was quite legal since he had coupons) and barter them in Bavaria (somewhat less legally) for atraw with which to fill some 10,000 palliasses in Hanover. The necessary fabric was provided by the British Forces.

Some 1,300 componies from the bizone brought their "exportable goods" to

The fair was opened on schedule and fairs Erich Köhler said in his opening their feet all day long. speech: "If our people could be sure that they would in the foresceable future halls and the 300,000 square metres of be given 100 or even 150 granumes of open-air exhibition space soon showed fat Instead of the present 50 per week, that there are two types of visitors to they would have a great incentive to the fair. give their all in production."

The 22,000 visitors who attended the business and industry who are there to Inform themselves and da business and, fair on opening day were confronted with a different type of incentive. They on the other, people who have just saw goods which they only knew of from hearsay and they could even small neration. This visual impression is conthe aromo of genuine coffee which women in model dressea served to men



Fairy tale-like is the way it was aummed up by one of the 700,000 visitors to the 1947 fair who had come on foot ar with British Army lordes or by

For the VIPs among the visitors to the fair the organisers even managed to come up with extra ration ticketa far fialt sandwiches and a bottle of synthetic

The products an exhibit encompassed virtually everything. There were textiles, toals, machinery, arts and crafts goods, glassware and even a bit of porcelain.

As the fair catologue put it: "Tha porcclain industry is at present producing simple utility crockery for miners. But there can be no doubt that this branch of industry will eventually regain its leading position on world markets."

The fair was generally considered a huge success. It was attended by 4,000 foreigners who ordered 31.6 million dollars worth of goods ... and this figura dacs not include illegal barter deals among the exhibitors themselvea.

The following fair in 1948 was very much the same. The real change did not came until 1949, the year of the currency reform. From then on the deutschmark went from attength to strength with its newly-found monetary strength came the Wirtschaftswunder and Hanover became "the world's greatest market place".

The development of the Hanover Fair can best be expressed in figures: 1947

The flag display on the opening day (21 April) of this year's Hanover

Fair was no more impressive than in

Although everybody is aware of the

fact that this is the fair's 30th anniver-

sary, nobody takes any notice of it. It

seems that 30 is not a round-enough

figure for the organisers to go out of

And so, immediately after the opening

speeches had been made, the fair's eve-

ryday rhythm set in. As a result of the

unseasonably cold weather, visitors

sweated in the hot and dry indoor air

and were cold outdoors, while exhibitors

tried to ward off the cold by dressing

primarily with typical fair allments such

as sore throats, sore backs and "fair legs"

On the one hand, representatives of

previous years.

their way to celebrate.

like Polar explorers.

saw 1,300 German exhibitors displaying their wares in a cavered area of 21,500 square metrea and an open-air area af

fn 1977, 5,686 companies from 42 cauntries will slow their products in 25 exhibition halls and an open-air area of 300,000 sqaure metres. The fair's fence cucompasses a total of 970,000 square

Added to this is a parking lat which an busy days accommadates up to 50,000 cars. But the international importance of the Hanaver Fair is also evidenced by air traffic, Same 180,000 visitors are expected to arrive in Hanover by

Where does that leave Leipzig .- the German fair city par excellence?

In 1957 - only 20 years ago - the West German lamp industry insisted on having a clause in their contract with the Hanover Fair management whereby the contract would be deemed null and void if a reunification were to make Leipzig once more the industrial fair city

But in actual fact Lcipzig lost its all-German chance in 1946 - one year before the first post-war Hanover Fair when it held Germany's first falr ofter Warld War II.

Horst Krüger, one of the three directors of the Hannover Fair, who hails from Leipzig and held a major post at the Leipzig Fair until 1951, names two reasons for Leipzig's loss of prestige:

Many businesses that were nationalised in the GDR, resumed operations in the West and avoided their old home country like the plague - including the

Moreaver, Leipzig has from the im beginning made a point of keeping a number of West German exhibitors. law as passible ... and this provide Hanaver with Its chance.

8 May 1977 - Na. 786

Herr Krilger has been visiting & Leipzig Fair regularly since 1962 at the same applies vice versa to the sine tors of the Leipzig Fair who make point of attending in Hanaver. Says Krüger: "We have a loose to

change of experience, although there no firm agreements to that effect," is cidentally, each of the two German far has its own atyle: Leipzig arranges a hibitors according to nations and lie nover accarding to products.

There are many who feel that Han ver has grown too big. As a result up branches of industry decided to the at other fairs while others show &wares anly once every other year.

One of the exhibitors who has mained most faithful to Hanover in china king - if not the King of Chi - Philip Rosenthal. Ha consider h nover unmatched for the procelain b dustry because of the great may branches of business represented the and also because the parcelain industry has been something of a piece de mis

tance in Hanover. But since the fair contracts of the porcelain Industry are due ta expire 1978, and sinca Rosenthal knows th soma of his competitors are planning! move to the Frankfurt Fair, he reconmended to the Hanover organisers in they make new efforts to prove their up iqueness and irreplaceability.

Next year, the fair administration will also have to look for a new chairman of the Supervisory Council. At the beginning of 1976, when Kubel resigned his office as Printe Minister of Lower Saxa-'ny, he was asked by his successor Albrecht to retain the chalmanship of the fair for two years.

Apparently, even Kubel himsell's still in the dark as to who his success Josef Schmidt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 April 1919)

Foul weather could not spoil the fun of the fair

Herr Lutz Hering of Hanover University warns in an article published in Messe Nachrichten (Fair News) against viewing these visitors as a nuisance because no other place provides the young generation with such an excellent opportunity to familiarise themselves with new technological developments.

But there is olso another reason, aays Herr Hering, why we should be tolerant The First Ald Station had its hands towards these "sightseers". They are, full during the first few days - much after all, the customers of tomorrow. more so than in the previous year -

The fair organisers, however, are luterested in a different type of analysis. They have commissioned a market rebi-zone Commissioner of Economic Af- due to the exhibitors having to be on search institute to find out whether the present fair concept meets the require-A stroll through the 25 exhibition ments and expectations of both visitors and exhibitors.

Thirty years' experience is a guarantee of perfectionism. This applies not only with regard to transportation to and fram Hanover, but also to the informe-

tion and care provided for the visitor. The majority of visitors arrive by train, getting off at o special fairgrounds come to look - mostly the younger ge- atation which, with its ten tracks, is comparable to any big city station. finned by an analysis made last year . During the fair, some 270 trains a day when "sightseers" accounted for one- arrive at and depart from Europa's lar-

There are direct rail links not only with German citles, but also with 5mil zerlond, Holland, Scandinavia and Autria. Numerous sleeping cars have best shunted onto deud-end tracks when they sarve as holels on wheels.

For the duration of the fair the Hand ver airpart gains international sales with 400 apecial flights, omong them if jumbo jets landing every day. To means the processing of same 15,00 passengers per day.

There are non-stop links with Pai London, Zurich and Copenhagen. The four and six-lane highways leading !. the fairgrounds can be turned into out way roads during the morning and ever ing rush hours when some 900 to policemen try to control tha steel

The police have their headquariers the attle of No. 10 hall. They have been assassination of Chef Federal Prosecute Siegfried Buback.

Not only with regard to its acress but also considering the number of per ple there during the fair, the fairground must be considered a city in its of

Some 30,000 people took part in it preparations for the fair, while some 50,000 wark for the exhibitors and engaged in services for visitors who number topped the 500,000 mark

This oity can cater to all needs al to-day lile. There are 49 restaurants will

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EXHIBITIONS

From a bore-hole to a 'honey pump' it's all at the Kassel documenta

I he seventies marked the toss of menta. No longer do the Granisers simply show what comes their way, inslead, they concentrate on art styles favoured by menta.

in other words, the organisers first and their loins with a theory before setting out to cope with the manifold and

concrete objects begins.

This is what has happened to the critical theories and the intellectual scaf-lolding of decommenta since 1972. Whal finally transpired was something entirely different from that which had originally been plit on paper.

"Parallel piotorial lulageries" and the "questions ss to reality" revealed the "flight and isolation needs" of a squeration ... It oiso revealed its curious efforts to arrive at and defend an identity - and oli this took the organisers un-

The sixth documenta, which will open in Ksssel on 24 June, seems to be in the same position. In fact, infighting ond the quest for a concept ware even more painful this time and led lo s postponement of the exhibition by one

The team was still at toggerheads in the spring of 1976 although they had agreed on a licory and a theme (tha theme being "Media in Art, the Arts in the Medla"). But having found the thema they had to find the ort that would fit it and iliustrata lt.

And Instead of coming up with names, material and trends, the organisers became bogged down in a media mumbo-jumbo of terminology which hardly anyone understood.

But on visiting Kassel today we come upon a self-confident; secrelary-general; who knows exactly what he wants. Although he is quite prepared to repeat theory and concept to those who want to hear it again, he prefers to talk about the objects themselves.

Manfred Schneckenburger can be pretty sure of some spectacular headlines to go with spectacular events.

The forecourt of the Friderizianum building, the lawn of the Friedrichsplatz, will be adorned with two drawing monuments by American artists, and tha relation of these monuments to each other must be viewed as dialectic.

Richard Serra is ossembling househigh rust-coloured steel plates (13 metres each) which are arranged in such a way that, supporting each other they outwordly, given a stable impression within and is intended to form a shaft.

This massive group is flanked and counterpointed by the invisible earth sculpture by Watter de Maria: a one thousand metra deep hole, which is being drilled into the earth at the point where the plaza's footpaths intersect.

The "documenta hole" is a variation of the much disputed and never reslised Munich Olympia project: the shaft has now been replaced by a five-conlimatre dlometer pipe, and instead of drilling through the Munich rubble mountain



this entails, the Kassai penetration goes deeper into the bowels of the earth, and contradictory trends of art.

In this instance, theory, serves, as a supply the depths about the depths sort of Aradne's thread which, fortunation but planet.

"The authorities have issued the necessary drilling perinit, and a specialised company has gratefully sccented the order to proceed with the work, while for once the German taxpayer can rest at ease since the DM600,000 project will be financed by a group of American

Since drilling operations will last for lyo months on a round-the-clock basis (and even so it is not certain that the deadline, will be met) Kssael hoteliers are offening their noise-plagued guests cheaper rates, which might attract visitors to the city,

While in 1972 artists withdrew into private havens and in many instances into psychologicsi (and pathological) sanctums, 1977 is once more marked by the dominance of the environment and the landscape.

Wolf Vostell, the Federal Republic of Germany's "show artist" duting the Happening em, wants to place a smashed aircraft onto the roof of the Friderizianum, but his idea might founder on the realities of structural stresses and

Another project also slems out of the discard drawer of Munich Olympia plans (and the same art dealer is acting as a go-between in Kassel). The American light artist Dan Flavin wants to illuminate a pedesirian underpass in Kassel.

The illumination will consist of a strictly geometrical line of red neon light which will be artistically mixed diffused yellow light. Moreover, Mary Nordman will convert a city shop into one of her confusing light spaces (reminiscent of the last Biennale in

Schneckenburger says, that the srtists

are fascinated by the uniquely baroque Karlssue, the rebuilt Orangerie from which an axis about a mile long leads to an artificial lake with an idyllic little temple in its centre.

Some of the artists operate with and gainst this isndscape axis; Erich Rousch by surveying it, an American by the nante of George Trakas by building bridges of steel and wood which cross each other and thus draw the visitor's sttention to sn. artificial system of exes; while Michael Singer wants to let woo-den raits float freely on the lake.

For those to whom all this is too esoteric there are still the topical discussions in the Friderizianum.

In the half, the first semester of Josepli Beuys' Free Academy of Creativity and Interdisciplinary Research will get under way with four-hour courses (one ! of which is devoted to the media. Among the lecturers will be Heinrich Boll and Robert Jungk, and the control of the state of the pointed out, liowever, the

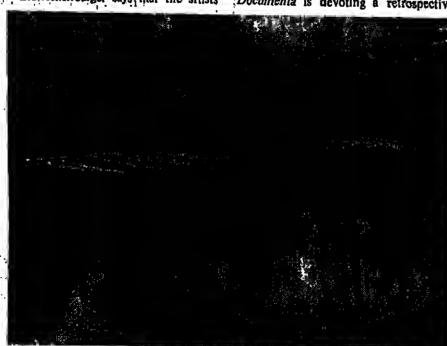
Beuys himself will contribute, a demonstration object, namely a "Honey" Pump" with a membrane system of plexiglass and steel which will extend all the way to the roof and which is eviidently intended to represent the Trea of Beuys' Principles growing from that ship between the expressive arisis midst of the public which is its com-

But the announced media thema is also in evidence of the Friderizianum. The organisers maintain that the artists of the sixties moved between the media and that they are today devoting themspecific, traditional and technical media which provide them with the necessary scope.

For some of these artists the technical instrument is not only a medium, but

On the ground floor, the visilor will be able to stroll through entire TV landscapes (surrounding the projects of the Japanese Paik) and radio pyramids. In the attle the visitor will not only be able to watch videos, but will be confronted with entire space arrangements of video installations.

A whole floor has been set aside for: the fashlonable subject pliotography.



Michael Singer's First Ritual Gate, to be displayed at the documents

exhibition to this ort form, marin photography's 150-year history - spe vilega which has so far only been ger ed to drawings, but not to such ince tant aubjects as modern realism.

The reason for this, according to 5 organisers, la that the photograph is a first technical medium responsible to msjor changes in the traditional

Inslead of a mere history, the trail tion will therefore present a typologic photograph and arrange the available material according to functions

In the organisers' view painten be reacted in two ways to the power of a media: by reverting to tradition and painting as a vital artistic act me once more turning to pure means for

One of the rooms will be devoted purists such as the monochrome ters (Girke, Hofschen, Alan Green the rales) while others will be given only realists and inew expressionists. In is considerable space will be given to it aubiect of realism in general.

The works of four invited GDR per ters, all of whom apontaneously and ito: come (which does not mean that i be able to do so) could well prove highlight of documenta;

the Lelpzig artisls Tubke, Mattheuer al Heiaig as wall as Artists' Association President Sitte are not treated as exite socialists, but are integrated into the neral panorama.

The organisers see a certain relation temperaments of the American Moder the West German Baselitz and Corinta successors such as Heisig and Sitte, Cur riously enough, West Bertin realists are not mentioned.

The secretary-general is particulty proud of a large, illusionistically paints room by the Karlsruhe artist Hans Pen

Adjoining rooms are decorated by that strange group of identiv-seekers, inckers, archaeologists and hobby ethnological gists representing the "regressive" cour ter movement to technological media al and thus being pressed inlo service la the sake of the concept.

The greatest of hopes are pinned at the exhibition of drawings in the Comgene, consisting of some 650 liems by 130 artists: - a. documental within in

documentar.
The concept governing the exhibition of drawings is probably the best though out and follows the idea behind Hall Documenta is devoting a retrospective ... man's famous :1964 exhibition of day

> The past 15 years brought an und pected explosion of drawings, and load this field of art is marked by a Baby lonian chaos of languages — a mod productive chaos at that. Old school thetes, manneristic tinkerers, comper programmers, dasigners, fantalists, de fermined realists and expressionists operate with and against each other.

as to content, form and function of de wings. Here are a few titles—list as example: Drawings. About Drawings From Construction to Concepts. HypersReality, Reality, Arreality, P. Landscape to Goomic Swiftman from clar Criticism to Utopia sign and ture Handwriting and Co. Clicke and Reflection. The Image Man.

Another new section and the head of Metamorphosis in the New Willer will be housed in the New Co.

THE ARTS

Wide range of documentaries shown at Oberhausen

One of the characters in Eintracht Borbeck, a major documentary shown st this year's Oberliausen festival, of films from the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin, earns his living as a wallpaper salesman in a department store.

But once he clocks off, most of his spare time is spent as the chief coach of Eintracht Borbeck, a second-grada soccer club in an industrial surburb of Essen in the Rutir. For years Eintracht have been poised for promotion, but have never quite made

The learn captain is s wholesolar's assistaut, but dreams of working as a travel couricr. The centre-forward is a van driver who regularly talks about emilgrating. But they meet week after week, spurred on by the

Continued from page 10

connoisseurs. This show will explore the little-known genre of books which are not only outwardly decorated by the artist, but are totally changed and, indeed, "made" by him,

The announcements of works to be shown have stimulated curiosity. And even though no forecast can as yet be made as to reolisation and presentation, it nevertieless seems obvious that the documenta's programme will :prove equal to the dread challenge by the Venice Biennale and the new Cultural Centre In Paris.

It is, however, to be feared that the plethora of exhibits will confuse the viewer and titus remain liteffectuei.

Who - other than the citizens of Kassei - will be in a position to spend weeks seeing the film programme for which the necessary facilities have been provided in the Rathaus?

In the film section, too, a point will be made to work out the experimental traits and the trend towards "self-reflection about itself and its nieans" within the framework of the documenta theme.

and the order to be that got an

Books on TV was the subject of this year's Constance Literary Forum, an

annual gathering arranged by booksellers

and publishers in Austria, Switzerland and

Past topics have dealt with either intel-

Eduard Beaucamp (Frankfur ler Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 April 1977) Rainer Cropi Auseiger

prospect of promotion to a sentor league.

Wives and girlfriends used to stand on the sidelines and either cheer or commiscrate with their manfolk as the occasion demanded, but suddenly they grew tired of being little more than extras and decided to launch a soccer team of their own.

The women are not merely interested in excreise and a change from the backbreaking monotony of everyday life, however. They start to ask questions about the purpose of their daily routine. The suburban idell of Eintracht Borbeck starts to come apart at the seams.

Susanne Beycler, Rainer März and Manfred Stelzer manuge to show a group of people and the way in which they live so as to highlight sub-surface patterns without seeming to strip the character stark naked.

In Die Menschen, die das Stanferjahr rorbereiten (The People who Pave the Way for Hohenstaufen Year) Maximiliane Majuka and Alexander Kluge seem sadly to have overtooked the risks inherent in full frontal nudity in the figurative sense.

Their exposure of the blinkered approach of specialists preparing for an anniversary year dedicated to the Hohenslaufon dynasty and an era of the Hoty Roman Empire of which Barbarossa is the bestknown representative fails to pick and

in setting side by side varying degrees of the "specialist idiocy" lo which we are all prone in one way or another they fail to arrange their material in a manner which teils a coherent Jaie.

We all know that people in this country are lacking in historical awareness, so there can be no excuse for portraying peopla engaged in shedding light on a historical epoch and assuming that the viewer is fully clued-up on the entire subject.

Forty-six documentaries were selected from 126 entries. They deal with social

outcasts, work and labour disputes, campaigners against nuclear power stations and civic protest against alleged infringements of civil liberties. They slso include a number of experimental films.

Documentaries about drivers of fork-lift trucks, rallwaymen and Post Office englneers are cither too dryly didactic in intent or just too formal in style. But a number of documentaries and one cartoon entry testified to encouraging progress among politically-motivated film-makers.

Wachsam Tag und Nach (Round-the-Clock Vigil) was an entry that particularly impressed many festival-goers at Oberhausen. It was produced by trade union convenors at the VFW aircraft works in Speyer in conjunction with a Frankfurt group of film-makers styling themselves Arbeit und Film (Work and Film). .

in 45 minutes it tells the tale of the Speyer workers and how the works has developed over the years. They tell the story in their own words, as do the women workers who demonstrate practical solidsrity with gentle, but radical determinstion.

The Bremen protest film shoul Brokdorf, the site of a proposed nuclear power station north of Hamburg which has been the scene of pitched battles between demonstrators and the police in recent months, proved surprisingly entertaining in view of the camest that might have been

Artur Schrödinger's incisively salirical cartoon on the subject of unemployment similarly came as a pleasant surprise.

One can but hope that other filmmakers learn the lesson that documentarics with a message can also be entertaining. which was more than could be said of Wer sich in Gefahr begibt, kommt in ihr um (He wito does not seek danger falls prey to h) and Zemur (Censorship).

The one deatt with threa instances of Berufsverbot, the alleged "career ban" which usually refers to qualified teachers who are not hired by the authorities who exercise a virtual monopoly in educational eniployment because, it is claimed, their political activities in student days bar them from government employment on grounds of extremism.

Zensur deals with an item of legislation passed last year about which author Siegfried Lenz has this to say: "With the aid of Ihis Act the entire range of world literature, from the Bible to contemporary writing, could in theory be banned.".

Karl Saurer (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 April 1977)

Books coverage by TV discussed at Constance

lectual or structurat aspects of literature.
This year media presentation was the aspect appraised. West Berlin writer Ingeborg Drewitz dealt with the direct utilisation of liferaiure by TV in the form of television dra-

nutisations or literary feature films. She mentioned a number of disanpointments that have arisan. A novel that is made into a TV film does not necessarily sell better, for inslance. What is mora, the novel is cast visually in such a compelling way that il is seen in a new light that does not necessarily bear much relevance to

what the author originally wrote.

Sight and sound often clash in this way, which is why TV is frequently unable to feature new books aither effectively of satisfactorily.

Must book programmes de screened so-Icly at set times, Frau Drewitz wonders. Far effects.

Literary Forum

more viewers could be reached if books were given a mention in between other.

TV programmes on books broadcast by seven German-language stations were then screened prior to further discussion. Bayenscher and Westdautscher Rundfunk, based in Munich and Cologne respectively, mainly gave writer an opportunity to pre-sent themselves to the viewing public. Much the same was true of ZDF, Mainz.

aling with marketing problems, bestseller to show greater confidence in the pictorial mania and paperbacks. Sudwestfunks on image. But is notion without discussing his the other hand, concentrated on the wil- work on the sector also a pictorial image? ters themselves and dispensed with visual throug remains the with the Colberg

Austrian TV proved out of the ordinary in that a picture story was reproduced in film and an author was actually seen reading an extract from one of his books, with the camera underscoring sallent points.

That evening the general feeling was one of criticism and disappointment, yet naxt day, when Helmul Zitk, a former director-general of TV from Vlenna thraw the debata open to the floor, a more balanced viewpoint seemed to prevall.

The dabate became too involved in d tail to reach fundamental conclusions. Yet s number of salient points were made, atbeit not in a healedly controversial num-

Zulich Witer and cabatet star Franz Hohler criticised TVe coverage of litera-fure for exagginating visual effects. The author, matigatiost," he claimed. Senior in From the opposite ide of the ferior a

Swiss TV provideditwo programmes de-in TV-programms editor talled on the floor (Frenkfurter Neue Presse, 26 April 1977)

Schwetzingen Festival 1977

Schwatzingen Festival begins on 5 May with the first performance in this country of Udo Zimmermann's opera Der Schuh and die fliegende Prinzessin (The Owl and the Flying Princess).

Zimmermann is o GDR composer and his opera is based on the Peter Hacks play. It will be performed by Darmstadt Staatstheater directed by Kurt Horres and conducted by Hans Drewanz.

Wiesbaden Oper will also contribute a first performance in this country towards the Schwetzingen Festival. On 22 May the Comedy of Errors will be performed in an operatic version directed by Peter Ebert and conducted by Siegfried Köhler.

The Coinedy of Brrors has been adspited by Lorenzo da Poute to music by Stephen Stolrace, an English contemporary of Mo-

The only play featured this year of Schwotzingen will be Ein Gespräch in Hause Stein über den abwesenden Herrn ron Goethe (A Conversation at the Steins in the Absence of Herr von Goethe) by Peter Hacks.

It is a one-woman play starring Traute Richter of Dresden in a production directed in Dresden by Klaus Dieter Kirst.

There will also be three Schwetzingen serenades, evenings of chamber music and s symphony concert conducted by Hans Zender, A violin concert wilt star Gidon Kremer, a piano concert Christian Zacharias and a lieder concert Etty Ameling.

The New York Concord Quartet will levote a concert to the works of Hans Wemer Henze, including the first performance of the composer's fourth and

fifth string quartets.
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 April 1977)

Berlin Festwochen in September

West Berlin's Festwochen, which this year will start on I September and last until 8 October, will as usual include a wide range of highlights In the performing

The festival with coincide with a European art exhibition dedicated to Trends of the Twentles, which is a keynote of much of the festival programme.

Deutsche Oper Berlin are staging a new production of Hindemith's opera Cardillac, directed by Hans Neugebauer, while the ballet company will be premlering Oskar Schienumar's Triadic Ballet in a new version by Gerhard Bohner.

Schlösspark-Theater will be putting on a new production of Bertoit Brecht's Mann ist Mann and Frele Volksbühne will launch Gerhart Hauptmann's Die Ratten in a new production directed by Rudolf Noelte.

Literary and cabaret avenings will be dedicated to Kurt Tucholsky, Walter Mehring, Kurt Schwitters, Edah Welnert, Bert Brecht and Karl Valent

Art exhibitions will shed freah light on the work of Otto Dix, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, twenties' posters and Art and Society in the Welmar Republication and and Bedin Philiarmoniker conducted by

Harbert von Katalan, will be putting on a first performance of Theorichen's Der Paukerkrieg. Many visiting musicians will give concerts and recitals.

Thirteen productions will testify to the importance altached to the ballet. They will include the first-ever visit to Berlin by the ballet campany of the Wurttemberg State Theatre in Stuttgart. doa el d leng offe de fan (Die Wolk 18 April 1977)



MEDICINE

Soporifics can cause sleep upsets, Wiesbaden congress told



I ternists who recently attended the 83rd Congress in Wlesbaden of the German Society for Internal Medicine took tranquillsers or aleeping pitls in order to get their forty winks due to unaccustomed surroundings and the stresses and sirains of the congress.

We do, however, have reliable informstion on how often doctors prescribe such drugs.

The Berlin pharmacologist Helmut Coper reported about a study according to which general practitioners and intenilsts provide 31 per cent of their patients with prescriptions for sleeping drugs and 41 per cent for tranquillaers.

According to Herr Coper, many patients specifically ask for such a modern panacaea. The doctors willingly preacribe these, hoping to ahorten the time of consultation by not engaging in needless

If they noted differently they would be faced with non-medical problems with which - despite good resolutions and despite assurances to the contrary at congresses - they are still unable to

At the root of insomnia are frequently psychological and social problems. But unfortunately, said Helmut Coper, It Is generally still believed that pills can eliminate such difficulties.

Although he warned emphstically against the careless use of sleeping drugs (Including Valium and related substances) the pharmacologist made a point of stressing that it would be wrong to assume that such drugs are enlirely useless and superfluous.

There are situations when it is much less harmful to swallow the drug than to spend half the night lying awake.

This eased the consciences of thosa participating In the congress who use such drugs themselves. But the speakers left no doubt about the fact that tranquilisers can only serve as a temporary

Stanislaw Kubicki, Berlin, wamed egainst Ihinking that such drugs could bring about normal sleep. None of the drugs evailable today - neither the classical barbiturates nor tranquilisers - can induce a normal sleep pattem.

Such a normal sleep is marked by cyclical ups and downa in the intensity of alumber. This can be demonstrated by electroencephalographs which register the different brain setivities.

Sleep usually becomes less deep towards morning when three to four soactivity in that phase of sleep is similar only rarely prescribto that which prevails at the time of falling osleep and which differs only slightly from being aweke.

However in contrast, rapid eye movements (REM) which are the visible expression of the sleeper's dreams can also be registered.

years that the mere disturbance of dresm phases can cause severe mental

and emotional health is also demonstrated by the fact that the sleep rhythm of the mentally ill is frequently drastically changed.

A normalisation of the sleap profile in the course of an acute psychosis with a considerably Increased frequency of dream phases is usually the first sign of a successful therapy.

Even if the normal consumer of sleeplng drugs does not as a rule "go round the bend" because his drug-induced slumber is dreamless, such a sleep does not have the recuperative properties of

Although, according to Herr Kubicki, most patients sleep longer after taking sleep inducer, their sleep is more restless and they feel thred and worn out in the morning.

When the use of drugs is discontinued the body tries to balance the deficit and the dream phases incresse markedly at the expense of deep sleep, to some instances the first REM phasa occurs before the person concerned has reached the phase of deep sleep.

This phenomenon, which is known as rebound, can prove dangerous - particularly in the case of heart patients. The reason for this is that the vegetative neryour system is activated during the drawn phase which, among other things, leads

lead to a temporary contraction csn bring about apasms in patienta whose hearts have been damaged as a resuit damaged as s result of a former heart attack. The REM phase can elso bring abaut heart rhythm disturbances. such cases it makes sense to suppress phases by

phsrmacological means. But, according to F. Anschütz Darmstadt, s therapy must not be discontinued

abruptly because the

Herr Kubickl stressed that virtually sil sleeping drugs reduce the REM phases

chers have clearly proved in the past few slonel users of such

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The importance of dreams for mental

to a higher pulse rate and higher blood

damaga by the rebound effect could be greater than the benefit derived from Transquillsers ond cd for medically justifiable reasons. This is particularly

Helmut Kewitz es-

drugs. In the clinic itself, however, 68.6 per cent of the patients were given these

A questionnaire filled out by patlants of the Darinstadt Municipal Hospitals sheds some light on the purposs of these drugs.

According to Herr Anschittz, the patients in these hospitals sleep an average of 80 minutes per night less than they do st home. Ouite apart from the fact that the rigid clinic routine deprives the patients of their sleep, they are unable to make up for it during the day either.

The more time the patients spend lying in their wards, the more frequent are the sleep disturbances. In an average ward a door is opened and closed 287 times in the course of one day.

The purpose of tranquilisers in clinics is not only to compensata for lack of sleep, but also to assure the peace of the

Whenever a patient complains about insounnia it is usually wise to find out how much sleep he really gets. In many instances it turns out that he is unaware of the actual duration of his sleep.

In such cases it is necessary to get at the roots of the patient's psychological and social problems. It must also be taken Into consideration that sleep requirements vary from person to person and that they diminish with age.

While infants need about 16 hours sleep (half of which is taken up by dream phases), old people manage on an average of 5 to 6 hours and about 15 per cent REM phases. It is thus unnecessary to prescribe soporifics in such cases.

The fact that these rules are rarely observed is documented by figures presented by Dirk Stille, Berlin.

Expenditure for tranquilisers and sleeping pills in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1970 amounted to DM191 million; 18 per cent of addicts Continued on page 13



true in the case of Cancer therapy

clinics. The Berlin Doctors et the Kathsrine Hospital, Stuttgart, are now using this latest type of radiation equipment to fight cancer. Tha tabilahed that 13.3 per cent of the pokind to be installed in this country, it allows doctors to more or less drastically. This is not so then the steeling administer two types of anti-tumour radiation — X-rays and anuch dependent on the type of drug as Clinic in Berlin alectrons whereby the strength of the dose can be regulated. The were regular and epparatus can cover a large body erea at the one time, so that This effect is worrying because resear- 17.7 per cent occa- various cancer growths can be treated simultaneously.

Ceramic teeth may, replace dentures. dentists predict

o matter haw carefully made, a metal or plastic, and na matter has artfully fitted, dentures are never to comfortable for the wearer even and h Is used to them.

They enable the wearer ta ches in tually normally and improve his looks well but this was not always so.

George Washington had a sel of the teeth made of ivory. But they only to ed to improve his speech, and had tole removed while eating.

Denlists have for a long time me every effort to devise ways and means finnly snchoring artificist teeth.

Roman doctors employed s nlk cruel mathod. They pulled the halt teeth of slaves and transplanted them's to the laws of rich people. It is unlike that such transplants lasted very less since experience shows that transplants teeth are rejected relatively saan.

Only in the past few years have do tal surgeons succeeded by means of pu ticularly careful surgery and preparation in implanting the patient's own teethir cases where they had to be remaved b medical reasons.

Speaking at the 39th Congress & German Dental Surgeons, Professor & bert Martens reparted on more than 100 successful transplants carried aut by his and his team, involving the implantation of more than 100 upper canines.

This is a particularly strong tooth which also contributes a great deal towards gaod looks. Unfartunately this tooth frequently remains stuck in the jaw because the milk tooth blacks &

At the Bochum Dental Clinic this troublesome tooth was extracted the milk tooth dug out of the jaw and ik canine implanted in its pisce.

Wisdom teeth, which frequently fall to break through, thus causing troubk have also been extracted and used lore place damaged molars.

But dental surgaons slill lack the etperience to make a definite statement concerning the lasting success of swi opsrations.

Professor Willi Schulte and his ten at the Dantal Surgery University Clini in Tübingsn usa caramic roots in orde to prevent rejection.

These are implanted immediately alid an extraction. This has become possible lately due to the availability of alum nlum oxide, a aubstance of grest chem cal purity which the body sccepts. Once these roots have been groft

into place, they can be topped with crown shd linked with the patient other teeth by means of a bridge, This important in case the patient should some time heve to wear removable

teeth available at all, it is possible . implant ceramic pegs on which to chor dentures."

Asked whether removable denture: will one day be repisced entirely by to ramic pegs and bridge construction Professor Schulte said: "Looking, of mistically - and which scientist would not be optimistic - at our research sults to date, I can certainly say that shall one day be able to do awsy will denturas altogether. But no one can whan this will come to pass."

Helinut Holschel (Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 April 191)

SCIENCE

Bicentenary of Carl Friedrich Gauss, one of the world's greatest mathematicians

arl Friedrich Gauss, the 19th century's I foremost mathematician, was born 200 years ago on 30 April 1777, the son of a Brunswick tradesman.

His mathematical aptitude was in evidence from earliest childhoad. As a threeyear old he corrected an error which has father made in calculating the wages af one of his workers; and in elementary school he cinployed a trick in adding in the shartest possible time the number I to 60 - a task given to the class by the tea-

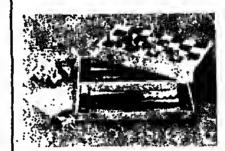
His teacher saan became aware af Gauss' talents, which he promoted by buving banks and attempting to teach his gifted pupil outside the regular curricuhun. He suggested to the boy's parents that they let the child go beyond mere elementary education.

The parents agreed and Gauss was sent to a gyninasium (grammar school) In his home town, which he attended from 1788 to 1792. From there he went to e college from 1792 to 1795.

This was preparatory to entering university which Duke Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of Brunswick enabled him to attend in Göttingen by granting hlm generous financial support. Carl Friedrich Gauss was a student at Göttingen University from 1795

Despite his great mathematical aptitude. Gauss was for a long time undecided whether to choose mathematics or Latin

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philology as his career. The die was cast in 1796 when he discovered the geometrical construction of a regular 17-cornered geometrical figure. He thus managed to salve a problem

which, since the days of antiquity, had occupled many great methematicians. This was saon to be followed by other major discoveries, and Helmstedt University awarded him a doctorate in absentia and without oral examination on the basis of ona of his works providing proof of the socalled fundamental principle of algebra.

According to this principle, the number of solutions to any algebraic equation equals the highest power of the unknown quantity in the equation

Gauss became world-famous when he succeeded in calculating the orbit of the planet Ccres. This planet was discovered by the Italian astronomer Piazzi in the night from 31 December 1800 to 1 Janu-

But after only several weeks Ceres disappeared from sight and would never have been faund again had Gauss not evolved a new method with which to calculate

His fame spread rapidly as a result of this discovery, and a number of universities made a bid from him, among them St. Petersburg, Göltingen and Berlin, Gauss, however, decided in favour of Göttingen where he was appointed Director of the University Observatory in 1807 - a post which he retained until his death in 1855.

Carl Friedrich Gauss was instrumental in solving a great number of mathematical prablems. His work in the field of complex numbers was particularly outstanding.

Thus, for instance, no figure squared can be a negative quantity - at least in terms of conventional mathematics - since every negative figure multiplied by itself must be positive.

As a result, there is no such thing as square roots of negative figures in terms of normal mathematics. But this daes not mean that, abstractly, one could not imagine mathematical quantities which, if multiplied by themselves, provide a negative

But since these contingencies exist only in the mathematician's Imagination, such quantities are called "imaginary" ligures.

Although these facts were already known in Gauss' time, it is nevertheless to

Continued from page 12 examined in the course of a psychletric research programme used primarily such

Says Herr Stille: "Addiction usually begins with o doctor's prescription." Most sleeping pills can lead to addiction with oll the psychosological, neurological and physical side effects.

Although the danger of addiction is not as pronounced in the case of Velium and similar products as in the caso of barbiturates and some new soporifies such as Revonal, it is nevertheless greater than the manufocturers will have ua believe. As Herr Stille put it: "All so-called non-barbiturate drugs have proved to be traps."

Many patients who have become ad-

complex figures. A follow-up of these principles based on the works of Gauss and other Important msthematicians of the 19th century

his credit to have discovered that one can

carry out msthematical operations with re-

gular so-called real and imaginary so-called

showed that many major mathematical

theorems become surprisingly simple and

lucid when expressed in complex rather

than in real figures. Carl Friedrich Gauss proved himself ex-

tremely farsighted in his fundamentals of geometry. We are accustomed to such truisms as that there are parallel lines and that the sum total of angles in a triangle is 180 degrees.

But Gauss proved that neither of these truisins is necessarily true and that there are geometrical forms and connections to which such theorems do not spply. But he failed to publish his works on this subject. and as a result the accolades went to other mathematicians who were feted for having published the first "Non-Euclidian Geo-

But we know now that Gauss discovered these facta before others did. Incidentally, nan-Euclidian geometry played a major role in Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

There are ather fields of mathematics as well in which Gauss achieved major breakthroughs. Hs evolved important theorems on elliptical functions and did farreaching work on the theory of numbers, which was subsequently completed by later generations of mathematicians.

But Gauss was more than just a mathematician. Apart from his epochal work in determining the orbits of heavenly bodies within the realm of astronomy, he also contributed greatly to other areas of natural science as far instance by devising a method for the evaluation of measurements and physical observations.

Gauss was also a great innovatar in the field of land surveying. By means of various theoretical and instrumental improvements ha succeeded in acideving sdegree of accuracy by far superior to anything known hitherto. In the fleld of physics he was particularly interested in the study of the earth's magnetism and in electric

Tagether with the physicist Weber, Gauss devised the world'a first electromagnetic telegraph with which he linked tha Göttinger Observatory with the Instltute of Physics. This was a spectacular achievement of that era.

Gauss had relatively little direct influence as a university teacher. He disliked

dicted are embarrassed after e while to ask their doctors for edditional prescriptions. They usually resort to freely available drugs which are dubbed harmless by the manufacturers.

Particularly dangerous are bromida sleeping drugs (Carbromal, Bromisoval) of which 115 tons per annum are used n Wast Germany...

Of a random selection of pstienta in one of the clinics, 10 per cent had an excessively high bromide level, indicating the abusa of such drugs. But whether compulsory prescriptions for these pharmaceuticals will stem the tide remains doubtful as long as doctors continue to prescribe soponfics readily.

> Jürgen-Peter Stössel (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 April 1977)



Carl Friedrich Gauss

(Photo: Conti-Press) lecturing and usually had very few students willing to listen to him.

As he grew older he gained the reputation of being "unapproachable", although it is hard to Imagine how this could have been true since most people who knew him personally described him as friendly

and likeable. Despite his insignificant direct effect on future generationa, Gauss nevertheless became one of the leading 19th cantury per

sonalities in the field of natural science. The problems with which he occupied himself became the central problems of that cra and the detached malter-of-feetness with which he approached any type of research work became exemplary for the generations to come. In this way, his effect

has been felt far into the 20th century. The City and the University of Göttingen have remained indebted and grateful to Carl Friedrich Gauss to this day, and they have upheld the traditions established

In 1877, Göttingen celebrated the 100th anniversary of Gauss' birth with a great deal of poinp and ceremony. The celebrations for the 200th anniversary began in January with the opening of a Gauss Exhibition which wilt subsequently be snown in Brunswick, Duisburg and

Munich. The academic feting of one of the world's greatest mathematical genuises wilt take place during the summer semes-Professor Felix Schmeidler

(Frenkfurter Aligemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 28 April 1977)

Hanover Fair

Continued from page 8 sealing for some 20,000; there is a joint Catholic-Protestent church centre; and there are police and fire brigade, pharmacies, banks, laundries and even e dentist. The Post Office has 25 service counters at the fairgrounds, ataffed by 150 people, its 30 postmen deliver up to 20.000 items a day.

But this city, which is alive for a few days only, also hos its Government Labour Exchange which was particularly busy this year since many exhibitors found that it was cheaper to employ temporary staff on the spot than to bring their own, with all the attendant

According to preliminary estimates, tha Labour Exchange managed to provide somo 6,000 temporary jobs at the falr - primarily hostesses and interpreters. Employers are said to have demonded only the most attractive of girls and one of them even insisted that "his girl" change the flowers in his booth regularly. Eberhard Krummheuer

(Handelsblatt, 22 April 1977)

IIMMIGRATION

Loneliness and insecurity typify the life of migrant workers' wives

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE



Nearly two million in grant workers - 1,937,000 to be precise - live and work in this country. These Gastarbeiter, or "guest workers," as they ara known In German, Include 608,000 single and married women.

Shelves of books have been written about the two million foreign workers and their plans and problems, but little has so far been written about the quarter of a million full-time housewives and mothers of usually at least two children.

They have a particularly hard time in what for them remains a foreign country. They speak no German oud are restricted by tills elementary handicap to the immediate family circle. They are unable to strike up ocquaintonceships outside the home and have no idea what to do about the problems their children encounter of school.

They do not know how long they will have to spend in these strange oud unaccilstomed circumstances. They feel homesick. They feel afraid, Isolation, insecurity and loneliness are the hallmarks of their lives. There is virtually no way out of what is a vicious circle.

The Federal Ministry of Youth, and Family Affairs and Health has now published the lirst comprehensive report on the situation of foreign housewives. It was conducted by the ISO social research Institute, Saarbrücken.

One hundred wives were interviewed. They were Greeks, Italians, Yugoslavs ond Turks: Twenty-five interviews each were conducted in Berlin, Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westpholo

They paint a uniformly depressing picture. Most housewives come to this country not because they feel life will be more Interesting here, but because they have no economic alternative to acconpanying their husbands in the search for higher wages and a better standard of

They come here with not a word of German and no Idea of what life will be like in this country, only to discover that it is a far cry from life back home.

There is a German proverb to the effect that everyone bolls food in water, but this is no consolation in the circumstances. These women ore totally uprooted from the social and personal background on which we all rely for

Two out of three migrant workers' wives come from villages or small lowns - a rural environment. They are used to living as part of a larger family unit in homes owned by the family.

Their husbands now work; for the most part, in depressing industriol towns. The family'a new home is cramped ond unsatisfactory, neighbours are either reserved or frankly hostile.

Unlike other women who come to this country to work, the housewives lack the slightcsl opportunity of making friends to offset the loss of the extended family:

They not only speak little or no German, their social background also mskes life more difficult. Convention does not allow them to strike up acquaintance-

ships outside the family except vis their tusbands. They are prey to mental isola-

Many of liese migrant workers' wives did not even leave their native countries together with their husbands. They spant several years on their own back home. and none of them cherish happy memorias of a time when they were worr-ied lest their marriage might onck up under the separation.

They all knew of Instances of broken marrisges resulting from tha enforced separation, so despite homesickness and disastisfaction with life in the foreign connlry they prefer to stay have as long as their husbonds do.

Which is a problem in Itself, of course. How long are their husbands going to hold down a job here? In most areas of the country residence permits are only renewed on a temporary bosls for migrant workers.

Thoir wives thus live in a slate of suspended animation. Why try to feel at homa when your residence permit; may well not be renewed next time round?

Since they are unsure how long they will be staying here they wonder whother it is worthwhile learning German properly or trying to settle in their new nomes and environments.

This is a parlicularly unsotisfactory slate of affairs when there are culldren of school age in the family. Porty of the 100 housewives interviewed had children of school age here.

Most mothers feel it is important for their children to learn a trade, so they tend to think in terms of staying here until their children finish school.

It slands to reason that they ore unset by the thought that they may have lo leave this country before the children finish their formal education.

Seventeen of the 100 wives, on the othar hand, left lic children back home with relatives to complete their school-Ing In their native countries. But, mothers being mothers, they are worried about having left the children to fend

They feel they have somehow let their children down, their husbands too, since they are unable to eam a living in this

following raiss (postaga included):

Bix months

Maacra / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Twelva months

country and contribute towards the fsmlly's savings. They feel they are to blame for delaying the return home.

Inability to apeak German is a crucial foctor, contributing both towards isolation and towards the inability to help

Nearly all migrant workers' wives come to this country without the slightest idea of how the German language works. They find it hard to learn, and the fault is by no means entirely their

A substantiel handicap is that .longusge courses do not take these women's educational qualifications into account. Most of them have little formal education and are unable to follow conventional courses in German for foreig-

Nearly a third of the women questloned cannot even write properly in their native language. Courses would have to take this into account and heln them accordingly.

What is more, they usually have children they connot leave slone, but cannot bring with them either. Yet it would obviously ba in the children's interest if the mother were able to speak German.

Four out of five interviewees reckoned they spoke poorer German than their children of school age. So they are unable; for instance; to help the children with their homework.

.To add insult to injury, the children frequently speak Gennan among them selves, but are only able to converse with their mothers in their native longuage. The mother feels excluded and no longer able to wield parental authority over the children.

Children find It easier to adjust to life in their new country - much easier than their mothers do. So the mothers develop an even bigger inferiority com-

Possibly the most intraclable problem of all is that the mothers have educational Ideas entirely different to what Is customary in this country. Children adapt, but their mothers do not.

This is the stuff of which clashes between children and parents are made.

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The children are increasingly oflensied from their parents and vice-versa.

Living conditions are often unsalisfatory too. Both the husband and children frequently spend much of their bland away from home because living-quaden ore too cramped. The children do we have enough room to do their home work. Their prospects of daling well a school are correspondingly poor.

They certolnly do not lead stable to mily lives, yet the migrant worker wives are not porticularly keen on real ing a larger apartment because of the additional expense.

If the family were to renl a leger apartment, they argue, they would so cely be able to make ends meet k alone save anything. Which brings the back to square ona. Thay feel that the being here is an unnecessary trees when they might be earning monny must be a terrible feeling.

Ingeborg Jalia

(Frankfurler Rundschen, 23 April 1911 Bonn rapped over plans to impose migrant family quotes

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

ttempts by the Bonn governments counter the Influx of migrant work ers and their families by Imposing que tas or restrictions on families reunitian seem bound to have foreign policy repercussions.

The Churches are strongly opposed to an limpending immigration ban on sixteen- and aeventeen-year-olds, which they claim is not only in contraventy Basic Law, but also runs counter la the Helsinki Agreement.

Herbert Becher, legal spokesman for the Federal Republic episcopal confirence, is convinced that not only fir West, but also the East will include freedom of travel on the agends of the Halsinki follow-up conference in Be

! Herr Becher's arguments fall into the cotegories. The premises on which at rent policy on migrant workers is basil are either inadequote or misleading, it claims. What is more, the inference drawn are both dangerous and inhuman - All population trend forecasts p no further than the mid-aightles. The

declining birth rate will mske its pr sence fully felt on the lobour market. By 1988 at the latest, the Bonn b, bour Ministry, concedes, supply will a longer axceed demand on the labor market. "Wa will then ba paying by nuses tor signing on migrant works

thus ignore the period during which is

again," Herbert Becher maintsins. -: The much-vaunted shortfsil of of and a half million lobs by 1985 is bash on the assumption that Germans workers.

Harbart Beahar reckons this ossum tion is unrealistic. Unemplayment high among office workers, a category which migrant workers hordly compe with Germans. But are Germans got to take on jobs os notel porters vacalin by migrant workers?

- By the and of the century a shift king working population will have foot the bill for an unprecedented number of pensionets. Only migrant worker Insurance contributions can saften blow, particularly as most migrant woo Continued on page 15

backs on the traditional forms of the

of this For Eastern form of duel, which revolves around self-discipline and respect for the opponent as a partner, be-Protected by plastic and foam nibber

As was incvitable, the new fad stso

The Karatekos have become fed up with the fact that theirs is only a shadow fight and that they can only simulate ottacks, stopping short of the target in order to avoid inflicting injury.

New-style Karate fighters don't

believe in pulling their punches

Onite a few athletes believed that they were cheated out of the fruits of their hard training when referees made wrong decisions. After all, they argued, the evaluation of techniques is of necessity subjective since there are no objective criteria such as knocking the oppo-

The new move began in the United States where Karate fighters turned their

oxers in the Federal Republic of

DGcrmany have had some competi-

tion as of late. In the form of the Kara-

tekas, a 1,000-member splinter group of

the "Fighters with Enipty Hands" (the

literal meaning of the Japanese word

No. 786 - 8 May 1977

SPORT

Continued from page 14 ers are gainfully employed oud very few

are of pensionable age.

Foreign nationals account for a mere 1.8 per cent of pensioners at present. whereas fifteen per cent of Federal Republic nationals are pensioners.

- Mention is invariably made of four million foreign residents, but only half are migrant workers as currently understood. The four million include a good nillion Austrians, Dutch and Britons, not lo mention 600,000 Italians, who enjoy the some rights as people born and bred in this country by virtue of their membership of the Common

There are a good 300,000 foreign residents married to Germans, for that matter. They too enjoy full rights.

This leaves a mere 2.1 million Spaniards and Portuguese, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Turks - the nationalities generally categorised as Gastarbeiter, or guest

The conditions to which the granting of an unlimited residence permit are to be subject seem likely to be stiffened, and "bona fide" mlgrant workers will probably have to pay a steep price for

Thus Herbert Becher feeta sure of himself when he forecasts the shape of things to come as being that people in this country will be led to believe that the country is in danger of being overtun by foreigners, while migrant workers. who cannot simply be thrown out will be so harassed by red tape that they will opt to leave of their own occord.

Herr Becher reininds the government that o joint Federal and state government commiston has advised this country to maintain as low o profile as possible In persuading foreign nationals to return

Konrad Adam/dpa (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 April 1977)

As a result, the spiritual meoning

hand and foot guards as well as face guard, Karatckas now actually have a go nt each other and no longer just "play"

found its way to Europe. This new type of Karate Is exercised in two contest forms, namely os light-contact and as full-contact Karate.

In the tight-contect version blows to llic body may be dealt while those to the head are only simutoted. Foot ond hand guards are worn in this type of As in the traditional styls, the cumpha-

sis in light-contact Karate also lics on the demonstration of techniques. It is the execution and not the effect of these techniques which is evaluated.

But this was not enough for some Karatekas. They were no longer satisfied with breaking bricks or planks, but wanted to demonstrate the power helitud their blows on a live opponent.

To this end they created full-contact Karate which permits blows and kicks to the head and the objective of which is to fell the opponent. As in boxing, the fighting time is divided into rounds and the felted opponent is counted oul.

Karate purists view this trend with rerulsion since contact Korate falsifies the meaning of the sport. The differences

are so pronounced on questions of prin-The umbrello Karate organisation In he Federal Republic of Germany is now

awarding two titles, namely for traditional Karate oud for light-contact Karate. The full-contact adharents have formed yet another association: the Ger-

man section of the World Atl-Style Ka-

rate Organisation whose work centres on During a Hanover tournament the orgagiser came to realise that this type of Karate is closely related to boxing. Clean Kamte techniques can no longer he executed due to the hand and foot guards.

sequence of blows aimilar to those dealt The American Al Dacascoa, one of the world's foremost Karale pros, now living and teaching in Hamburg, attributes this development to inadequate pre-

paration on the part of the German

They have therefore been replaced by a

Says he: "We in Amarica train for more than six months prior to a big fight whereas in Germany two to three wecks must suffice."

The oppretiension about possible injurics being csused by full-contact Karate has been dispelted by the Hanover Medical Service - for the time being anyway. What the medics treated were primarily minor injuries similar to those sustained in other types of sport. But Dr Michael Braumann, Hanover, suggested that safety regulations similar to those in boxing be declared mandatory.

A KO'd boxer is automatically barred from the ring for a certain period whereas in full-contact Karate a knocked-out fighter can be back on the mut only half an hour later.

The credibility of this type of Karate will be measured by the seriousness of odherents' efforts to safeguard the athletes' health.

Claus Beissner (Frankfurier Altgomeine Zellung für Deutschland, 21 April 1977)

24 wins for top fencer **Alexander Pusch**

his country's "epée miracle" continues. Not only has the A national. team consisting of Alexander Pusch, Reinhold Behr, Hanns Jana (all from Tauberbisch ofsheim) and Volker Fischer. (Munich) - but without its captain, Dr Jürgen Hehn (Tauberbischofahelm) won the third seven-nation toumainent of apée fencers for tha second time since 1975 (and that only one week after winning the Europa Cup in Heldenhelm), but Emil Beck's second team is atso top drawer. The Federal Republic of Germany's B

team with the lunlors Christian Adrians (Osnabrlick), Manfred Bockmonn (Waldkirch/Touberbischofshelm), Elmor! and Igor Borrmann (Tauberbisahofsheim) and the second best German ence fencar Gerd Opgenorth (Zhipich) achieved four victories against the Soviet! Union ond were defeated three times by that country; thus being relegated to fourth place only because the Soviets managed to rack up three individual victones more than this country's new The amazing thing about this team.

which out-performed Italy, Britain, Swit-



(l'hotor Sven Simon)

zerland and Rumonlo, is that the juniors schleved victories where the Montreal Silver Mcdallists suffered their only deleat. Color of the State of the State

But rarely has a defeat been accepted with such joy as this 7-8 score against the same teom which, only a week earlier, fencing under the name of Dynamo Tallin, was wiped out by the Tauberbischofsheimers while about to win the Europa Cub in Heidenheim.

The Franconian fencing favourites fought valiantly for every hit although they were hopelessty behind and finally managed to achieve seven victories against the USSR - enough to put them on a par with Hungary and relegate the latter country to second place (414-421 for Germany A).

The fact that this country's young blood did not earn even more laurela was only due to the narrow 7-9 defeats against Hungary and Rumania - defeats which could have been avoided had the boya not hod to make up for so much lost time.

World chomplon Alexander Pusch, who, with his 24 victories, was the most outstanding individual fencer, was in the lead again, followed by Sandor Erdös (Hungary) and Boris Lukomski (USSR) with 18 victories and François Suchaneckl (Switzerland) with 17.

Of the Gorman fengers, apart from Alexander Pusch, the following managed to collect victories: Volker Fischer ond Christian Adrians (15 cach), Gerd Opgenorth (14), Reinhold Behr. (13), Elmar-Borrmann (12) and Hanns Jana (11).

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 April 1977)